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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

Giving Away the Victory

THE captains and the kings depart, leaving San Francisco to the economic experts, who function at a different and rather lower "level." The remaking of the world is not being done in the eminently delightful climate and eminently comfortable surroundings of that Pacific city. It is being done amid the ruins of Berlin and Vienna. Some Canadian troops have been assigned to take part in it, but they may well arrive too late.

That the remaking is being done almost entirely by the Russians should surprise no-one. They know in what pattern they want to remake it; nobody else seems to. In those portions of Germany where the Red army is not in control there has been since the Doenitz surrender a complete power vacuum, which if it should continue would lead inevitably to the re-establishment of some kind of *German* authority—the last kind of authority which ought to be permitted anywhere on the continent of Europe for the next fifty years. For nature abhors a vacuum in respect of political power as in respect of anything else; men cannot live together without somebody to declare the terms on which they shall do so.

It is not enough that United Nations officers should be prohibited from shaking hands with ex-Admiral Doenitz and ex-General Jodl. (They ceased to be an admiral and a general when they surrendered their ships and their armies to the United Nations.) Keeping one's hands in one's pockets is a purely negative gesture, like all the rest of the non-fraternization business. What is needed is a positive assertion of authority, an action which will push them against the wall and make it perfectly clear to them and all the world that they are not the rulers of Germany but the subjects of a new ruler who intends to rule and has power to do so.

That the United Nations have failed completely to agree upon and to set about the establishment of this new ruler is now abundantly clear. The failure is tragic but not fatal. There remains the alternative of each separate nation of the Big Three, with France added, constituting its own authority in the sphere of Germany assigned to it. That and that alone will prevent the immediate resurgence of a purely German authority wherever no other authority is established. So far the Russians are the only nation to fulfil this requirement, and all that Great Britain, the United States and France have done is to get angry with them for doing it.

"Die Wacht am Rhein"—1945 version, and quite likely to be so for many years to come. This British soldier, wearing a Prussian helmet and smoking a cigar as he keeps his watch on the Rhine, might be "Old Bill" himself, famous Bairnsfather character of the last war. This time the Watch on the Rhine will have to be a lot more vigilant; Germany must not again be permitted to re-arm under our very noses.

Ontario Election

READERS of this periodical who have followed its policies for the past few years will not expect us to show any enthusiasm for the return to power in Ontario of a provincial Liberal party headed by Mr. Mitchell Hepburn. With some of the charges which Mr. Hepburn brings against Premier Drew we have a certain amount of sympathy; we think that Mr. Drew has been unduly concerned to use the Province of Ontario as a mechanism for combatting and obstructing the Dominion Government. But there is nobody in all Ontario with less right to bring that charge than Mr. Hepburn, and nobody whom we should be less disposed to trust with the task of restoring a decent Dominion-Provincial relationship when the present emergency powers of the Dominion come to an end.

Readers will also not expect us to show any enthusiasm for the coming to power of the CCF party under Mr. Jolliffe. We do not share the view of some of our commercial and financial friends, that that party must never be permitted to come to power, no matter what may be the wishes of the majority of the Ontario electorate, for that view seems to us much too close to Fascism. The people who compose the CCF party in Ontario are our fellow-citizens, they have been for the most part brought up in belief in the principles of British parliamentary government, and if they should ever come to power in this Province as they have in Saskatchewan, we trust that they would rule it in accordance with those principles; more than that we have no right to ask. But in the meantime they appear to us to be much too inexperienced, too doctrinaire, and too unclear as to their own purposes and the means of attaining them, to be capable of forming a desirable Government at this crucial moment.

It follows that Mr. Drew, who has conducted the affairs of the Province with dignity and ability through a difficult period in which he had at no time the assured support of a majority of the Legislature, is in our opinion much the best candidate for the post of chief minister of the Province, and we hope that he will have a following in the Legislature sufficiently large to enable him to carry on without having to be continually concerned to play off the CCF against the Liberals and the Communists against both.

Conscription Issue

WE GO to press too early to comment upon Mr. Bracken's "platform" for the Progressive Conservative party for the 1945 elections, but it is hardly likely, in view of the fact that he has practically no candidates in French Canada, that it can omit some reference to the method of raising the Canadian land forces for service in the Pacific war. His newspaper supporters throughout English-speaking Canada are vehemently upbraiding the King Government for relying entirely upon voluntary enlistment for this service, and are calling for that "equality of sacrifice" which can come only with the principle of conscription.

Mr. Bracken has a fairly free hand in this matter. He heads what purports to be a new party, and is therefore unrestrained by the

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Ways of Preventing Loss from Dust Explosion Hazards in Industry

By GEORGE GILBERT

Surveys have shown that the dust explosion hazard exists in a wide range of industries, and, in fact, that a dust explosion can occur in any industrial plant where combustible dust is created during manufacturing or handling operations, such as flour and feed mills, grain elevators, sulphur mills, etc.

According to the experts, there are two principal factors involved in dust explosion prevention in such plants: (1) Effective measures for the control and removal of explosive dust; and (2) Elimination or control of sources of ignition.

FOR a number of years a committee of the American Standards Association known as the Dust Explosion Hazards Committee has been giving study and effort to the development of codes and standards with the object of preventing or reducing the losses in manufacturing plants which are subject to the dust explosion hazard. This committee is composed of representatives of various industrial groups, insurance companies, labor and fire prevention associations, and it has prepared numerous codes covering operations in different types of plants. It is under the joint sponsorship of the National Fire Protection Association and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

In a tabulation published some time ago it was shown that in the United States alone more than five hundred persons had been killed by dust explosions in industrial plants, while the property loss had exceeded $55,000,000. In plants where the standards for dust explosion prevention and protection have been adopted there has been a notable reduction in such losses. Steps are taken to ensure that the standards recommended are of a practical nature, for in preparing codes for any industry the Committee brings into consultation the operators or managers of the plants, and representatives of the industry serve on special sub-committes which present recommendations to the main committee.

Co-operation Effective

In the official publication of the Association it is stated that the enthusiastic co-operation of these industrial representatives in developing safe operating and maintenance practices has been reflected in the reduction of losses in their respective industries, and that at least two of these industrial groups in which heavy losses of life and prosperity had previously occurred now had a record of over ten years of operation without the loss of a single life.

One of the recent standards prepared by the Committee, the Code for the Prevention of Sulphur Dust Explosions and Fires, is designed to eliminate or reduce the fire and explosion hazard inherent in the processing and handling of sulphur in industry. It is reported that although many ignitions and explosions of sulphur dust have occurred, the loss of life and property has been low in comparison with losses in other industries. This is believed to be due to the fact that plant operators recognized the hazard early and developed a method of grinding sulphur in an inert atmosphere.

It is pointed out that laboratory tests show that sulphur can be classified as more explosive than many of the other dusts which have caused heavy losses of life and property. It ignites at a relatively low temperature, about 500F, and it is believed that a number of explosions have been caused by metallic sparks. In experimental tests, it is stated, sulphur dust clouds have been ignited by sparks produced by holding a piece of steel against an emery wheel.

In order to provide protection against this sort of ignition, experiments have shown, it is stated, that it is necessary to reduce the oxygen content of the air in a sulphur grinding mill from the normal 21 per cent to about 11 per cent by the introduction of carbon dioxide. This is done in some plants by the use of large natural gas or oil burners with automatic control equipment which maintains the required reduction in the oxygen content of the air or shuts down the mill if the supply of inert gas fails.

Grain Elevator Code

A standard code has also been prepared which is designed to reduce the heavy losses which have taken place through the destruction and damage of grain elevators by dust explosion and fire. It is in this class of property, as noted, that the highest losses have occurred, due to the concentration of values, as millions of bushels of valuable grain may be stored in a single structure, where it is subject to loss by fire, by water used to extinguish the fire, or by exposure to the elements if an explosion blows off the roof of the building.

It is stated that regulation of operating practices in such plants is difficult because the owner or operator often does not own or control the product he is handling, as many large elevators are used as storage units only, and the owner of the grain who rents space in the elevator or arranges with the operator to store his product would insist on receiving or getting credit for the same weight in grain that was placed in the elevator originally.

For that reason the collection or removal of dust has hitherto been seldom attempted because the operator of the elevator would have to make good any loss in weight due to the removal of dust or any foreign material. The application of suction was often prohibited by the weighmaster at the point of receipt or before the grain was weighed, it is stated, to prevent the possibility that unnecessarily strong suction would be applied by unscrupulous operators and some of the shipper's grain be removed with the dust. As noted, this practice resulted in a cumulative volume of dust travelling with the grain as it was transferred from point to point because dust is created every time the grain is turned or handled.

Difficulties Overcome

However, through the co-operation of the Terminal Grain Weighmasters' Association the difficulties encountered in attempting to provide for the collection of dust in grain-handling operations at terminal elevators have, it is stated, now been overcome, as the new standards for the Application of Suction and Venting for the Control of Dust in Grain Elevators and Storage Units provide for the collection of dust under controlled conditions that will prevent abuses and at the same time furnish a degree of protection which will greatly reduce the dust-explosion losses in the grain handling industry. Limitations have been placed on the velocity of the air at the suction hoods to prevent the removal of grain with the dust, and provision is made for inspection traps to show that the suction has not been strong enough to pick up the grain.

New codes for the protection of country grain elevators against fire and dust hazards have also been prepared by the Committee. These isolated structures, it is pointed out, have generally been without adequate fire protection or fire fighting equipment, and are often beyond the territory served by fire departments. In the recommendations incorporated in the Standards for the Prevention of Dust Ignition in Country Elevators, the Committee recognizes that the problem is largely one of eliminating the sources of ignition because a fire once started will probably cause a total loss. Emphasis is accordingly placed on the elimination of sources of ignition and dust accumulations which would permit flame to spread if an ignition occurred.

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I am a single woman, aged 57, with no one depending upon me for support. Recently I have been left a legacy which is now in the form of cash in the bank. My problem is how best to invest the money so as to yield the most income over a long period with safety, as I come of long-living stock and do not want to find myself without funds in extreme old age. I have a small income at present but do not know how long I will be able to continue to earn it. I have been considering the purchase of Dominion war bonds or a Government annuity, but understand that the whole of the income from a Government annuity is subject to income tax while only the interest on the war bonds is taxable. What is the advantage of putting the money in one or the other form of security in a case such as mine?

—H.J.M., Montreal, Que.

In the case of a Dominion Government bond, while the income which it provides is much lower than that provided by an annuity, the principal remains intact and can be converted into cash or borrowed on at any time if an emergency arises and extra cash is required. On the other hand, through the purchase of the Government annuity you would obtain a larger income for the rest of your life than you could obtain on the same amount of money placed in Dominion Government bonds or any other security it would be absolutely safe to invest in. This larger income, of course, is due to the fact that in providing the income the principal is also being gradually exhausted. But the offsetting advantage is that you would continue to receive the income however far into the future your life might extend. A Dominion Government annuity cannot be sold or borrowed on like a bond, but if the sum of money at your disposal is large enough to purchase an annuity yielding a satisfactory income you would be making no mistake in my opinion by using it for that purpose.

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Can British Trade Be Saved by B.E.T.R.O.?

By GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The nineteen Britsh firms who recently formed the British Export Trade Research Organization have, Mr. Layton says, taken on a job which it had been hoped Government departments would do. B.E.T.R.O.'s aim is to scout for exports and do world-wide market research for British markets.

It is Mr. Layton's opinion that the effectiveness of B.E.T.R.O. depends much on the spirit with which it is put into effect. The organization is already late, he says, and the financial support that it is being given at the start is not encouraging. Its original working capital is $35,000, less than one-tenth of what its rock-bottom minimum should be.

London.

WHILE the economists were warmly contradicting each other on the extent of Britain's need for exports, and the Government was devoting an improper volume of lip service to the cause of exports, a group of seventeen industrial companies combined forces with leading advertising agencies to do something. The announcement of a British Export Trade Research Organization came none too soon, for the war in the West has come to its end, and the defence of Britain in peace is in her power to make textiles, machines, chemicals, food products, electrical equipment, that the world market will buy.

The need for exports is as plain as that, after all the belligerent controversy of the academic schools. Britain is a small island which must support a large population, which she can do at a reasonable standard of living only by large-scale imports. Imports require to be paid for, and the only way to pay for them, our resources of accumulated wealth in terms of gold, foreign exchange and foreign investments having been mostly stripped from us, is to sell goods and services overseas. This proposition has never been doubted by men engaged in industry and commerce, and it is likely that but for their inability to conceive that it could be doubted elsewhere they would have begun their cooperative effort earlier; for what B.E.T.R.O. aims to do is precisely what it had been hoped the Government departments concerned would do, and which they have conspicuously failed to do.

B.E.T.R.O.'s job is scouting for exports. It will organize research surveys in every country where there was, or might be, a market for British products, and it is forming flying squads of experts ready to go anywhere at any time to investigate trading prospects. From the mass of trade intelligence which they will supply, the producer at home can prepare his plans.

There is nothing exclusive about the organization. The founder members are big companies, and they will each guarantee $2,000 a year for three years. But all companies, large and small, are invited to join, and their annual contribution is no more than $400. The advertising industry provides a separate concern called the British Export Trade Advertising Corporation, which will work hand in glove with B.E.T.R.O.

Governing B.E.T.R.O.'s operations will be a council (unpaid) drawn from a broad section of industry, and it is already plain that the conduct of the project will not be lacking in drive or imagination.

There are some big names on the founder-member list. Imperial Chemical Industries is there, and Lever Bros., and Unilever, Dunlop Rubber, General Electric, Reckitt and Colman, Cable and Wireless, I. & R. Morley, Automatic Telephone and Electric, Marconi Group, Beechams Export Corporation, British Insulated Cables, Eagle-Lion Distributors, Horlicks, John Mackintosh and Sons, Metal Box, Pressed Steel and Tube Investments, and other names are being added steadily.

What Is Its Value?

How much should be expected of this attempt to establish British exports? So much depends upon its working capital that this side needs some examination first. Seventeen members each paying $2,000 gives an annual income of $35,000, guaranteed for three years. That is obviously a drop in the ocean. After the incidental expenses of the headquarters organization in London it might send half a dozen medium-salaried researchers on second-class travel for a six-months' struggle against inadequate expense sheets. And it compares with a combined capital of $1,080 millions for these 17 concerns.

If the same ratio of resources to requirements is maintained as the organization expands—and the adhesion of a great many diverse companies, with their own special research needs, paying $400 each annually might increase the field of operations as much as it swells the fund wherewith it is to be explored—then the project must fail for want of finance.

It is difficult to see how B.E.T.R.O. can live up to the promise of its birth without an assured annual income of a rock-bottom minimum of $400,000.

Is this impossible? If the seventeen listed companies were to pay $24,000 a year each (roughly the pay of, say, a department manager), it would do the trick.

Too big a sum? Well, it could be advanced, for proportional repayment when the new adherents, paying their individual $400, join the organization.

And their $400? Surely that is too small. If B.E.T.R.O. is going to be worth anything at all it is going to be worth very much more than half a typist's salary to the company.

But while the financial foundation for prompt and large-scale action must seem at this stage to be lacking, there should be nothing but wholehearted enthusiasm for the objects of B.E.T.R.O.

It was always obvious to the few who saw beyond their war-shortened noses that when Britain found it impossible to export that she should do the next best thing, advertise that she would export soon, and that the quality, range and price of her exports would then beggar her competitors and delight her customers. Instead of which, Britain has seemed to the outside world to kneel almost indecently at her wailing wall, urging the passer-by to look at her sacrifices and to pity her poverty.

Trade is not won that way. While Britain was conducting herself so out of keeping with her tradition, she should have been doing just this business of market research and "consumer promising". It would have cost a few men and a few dollars, but the Government saw nothing but blood and sweat and thought it would be a bad bargain.

Some bold spirits even suggested that one factory might be reserved for export research on the production side, manufacturing samples, designing new lines. But that would have meant possibly a hundred men, and an entire plant, so the voices that urged it cried in a wilderness of near-treason.

Now, Britain must move quickly or she will move to little effect. The United States (who thought of the Spot Authorization Plan quite a time ago) has not forgotten that the purpose of war is to produce peace, and Britain's need for oversea markets is vastly greater than that of America, whose own shoelaces are uncommonly long.

Contrary to the old gag, Britain will live even if she does not export a single ton of coal, or a lone yard of worsted cloth; but she will live very poorly and her commercial and political position will be damned unless she brings back her exports, not just to the 1938 level, but to a substantially higher level. B.E.T.R.O. must have the courage of its convictions, and not spoil its promising ship for a few cents worth, or a few thousand dollars worth, of tar.

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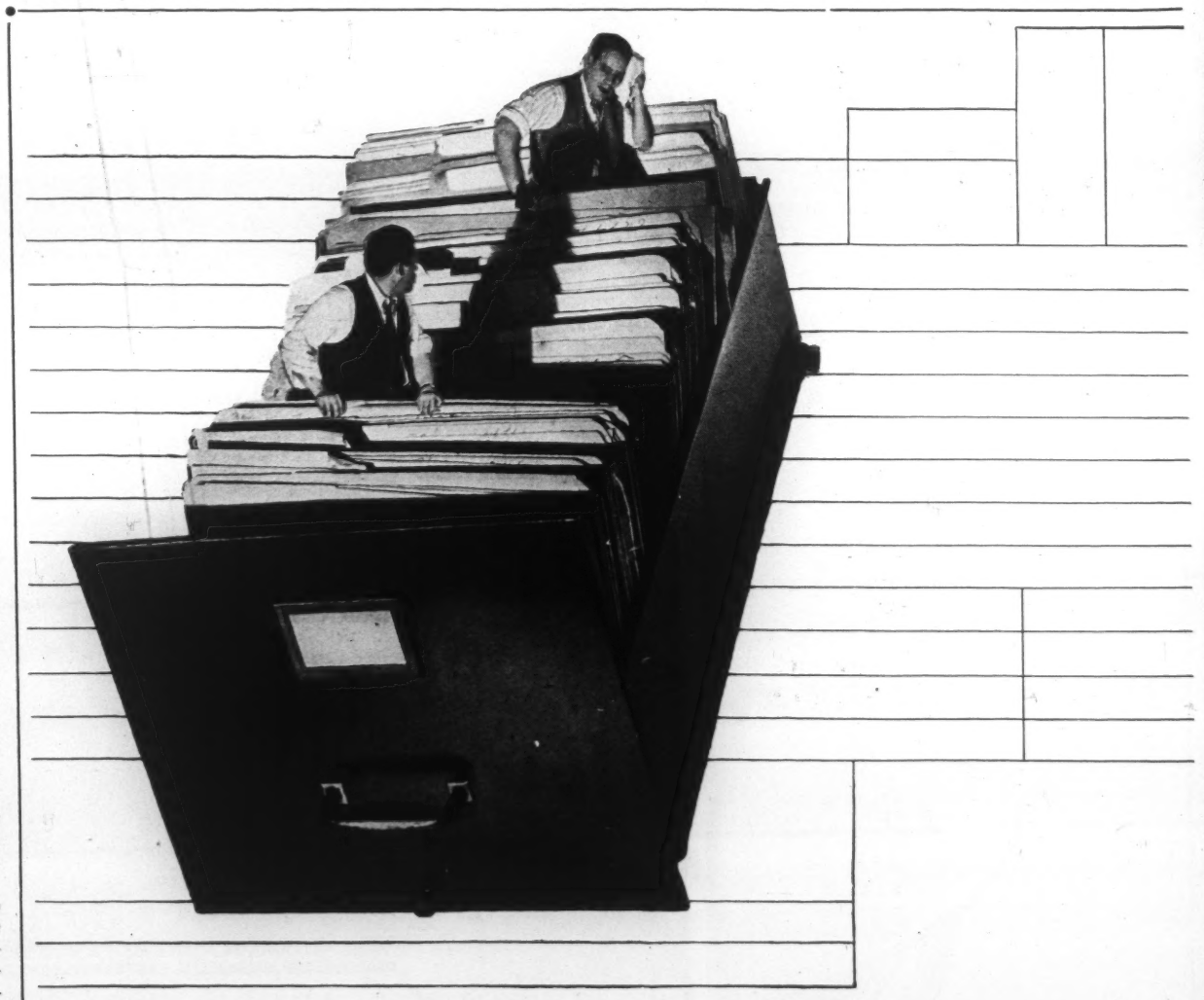

Kind of crowded in here

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Pat Sullivan *Photo by Karsh.*

NAME IN THE NEWS

Pat Sullivan Is Having a Say In New World Labor Organization

By COROLYN COX

LABOR, the world over, has felt that there could be no better basis for preventing another world war than the establishment of a world-wide organization of workers. Last fall in London a big step forward in the realization of such an organization was taken. Pat Sullivan, one of the official representatives of all the Trades Unions of Canada to the World Labor Conference, was made a member of the Continuations Committee that drew up a constitution which is being submitted to the various Labor Congresses and assemblies. Trades Union Organizations of the world will cross the Atlantic again in September to attend the second world conference in Paris, when the new World Labor Assembly should come into being. They have already achieved greater unity of the "working class" of the world than we have ever seen before. The possibilities are as great as the responsibility is heavy.

When you say "Pat Sullivan", you automatically add "Seamen's Union". He is one of the founders, and since 1937 the General President, of what has been considered the most militant labor union in Canada. The Seamen's Union has also achieved fame as the field in which one of our most successful bits of labor conciliation was worked; since which cooperation between Pat, the shipping industry and the Government has been a model performance.

Bit of a Rover

Sullivan is a roving Irishman from Belfast, one of six sons in a family in which each had a chance at a good education—but Pat just didn't like schools. His father seemed to understand him, watched, even helped, him through his adolescent restlessness without the all too common misery of parental exasperation. Pat wanted to see "how the grass grew on the other side of the hill", went to England and Scotland as "boy" in the Navy at the age of 13. At eighteen he signed on for a twelve-year hitch in the Royal Navy, went out to the Mediterranean with it, found he wasn't seeing the other side of the hill, had enough after one year. His dad uncomplainingly bought him out for about fifty pounds.

Out of the R.N. on a Friday, he sailed on the Monday on a boat heading for South America!

His father was a socialist and trade unionist, and Pat set forth on his wanderings socially conscious. In every port he was curious to see how people lived. In seventeen days looking and unloading in Buenos Aires you could find out a lot. To China and back through the Panama Canal into eastern Canadian ports was his next trip, then again to Queenstown and Ireland. He was on the Atlantic when the first world war broke out, heard about it at Saint John.

A Prime Sea Cook

Pat worked in the Stewards Department, achieved quick promotion during the war to Second Cook, and directly afterward to Chief Steward. There were trips on the Atlantic and to Australia and New Zealand. In Belfast, in 1916, he married a lass from Balbriggan, and when the exigencies of war allowed him to return in 1917 he found a son waiting for him. So in 1920 he decided to quit the roving, settle down and raise his son. Canada looked like the land of milk and honey. Pat emigrated in 1922, brought his family out a year later. He took a job in Winnipeg, the first time he had ever lived in a town with no deep water. He could only stand it for five months, then went to Fort William and signed on a Lake vessel. He stayed on the Great Lakes till 1935, plying between Halifax and Saint John and the head of the Lakes. For five years his wife sailed with him as second cook, while their son went to school in Montreal.

Always Sullivan stayed with the union. Then came the wage slashes of 1935, and Pat considered the unions with which he had been associated were "racketeering". He and nine fellows decided to found what they called a "bona fide nautical union". In the spring of 1936 the Seamen's Union was born, with Pat Sullivan as General Secretary. The next year he became General President, has held that office ever since. He was also elected Vice President that year of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council.

Each year until 1940 the Seamen's Union pulled off a strike, each year they achieved a raise in wages. In 1940 they called the first major strike of the war. Pat Sullivan was negotiating for the Union with the McTague Conciliation Board, which included J. L. Cohen, and really ironed out the trouble on the Great Lakes. In the midst of the negotiations the R.C.M.P. arrested Pat as a Communist, under Defence of Canada Regulations, and he spent the next 22 months in jails and detention camps. As soon as he was released, along with the other members of the former Communist Party, he was elected Second Vice President of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, five months later its Acting Secretary Treasurer, and at the Diamond Jubilee in 1943 was unanimously chosen Secretary-Treasurer. He has since been named Legislative Representative for the group which includes the Masters, Mates and Pilots, Commercial Telegraphers, Marine Engineers' Association of Canada.

Peace on the Lakes

Once peace was installed on the Great Lakes, the employers realized the possible comforts of happy union relations. As war wore on, there were less ships each year, less experienced crews, yet with cooperation and pursuing the "We Deliver The Goods" slogan, quick turns in ports, they found, Pat says, that they were carrying 30% more freight than in peacetime.

If you ask Pat why the Seamen's Union has succeeded, he will tell you it is not just because it has earned its reputation for militancy, but because it had a good program, and the members backed up the executive in carrying it through. The education program has been a sound foundation of their success. Recently the Union has fished Percy Newman out of the National Film Board to become their education director. Newman was one of Film Board's brightest lights!

These Great Lakes men have spread out in the path of the war, going all over the world in boats that before never left the Lakes system. Good libraries go with them on every ship, and discussion groups, through agreement with the companies and the Government, hold lively sessions, send back reports from India, Murmansk, South America, recording the views of those present on questions like the Right of Seamen to exercise the franchise in the coming election.

Seamen's Universal Peace

The Department of Munitions and Supply has established excellent cooperation between Government, Labor and Employer in the essential shipping services which have played an all-important part in victory. Even since 1936 the I.L.O. has done some of its best work in improving conditions for men who work on the high seas, covering matters such as compensation, holidays, hours of work and sleeping accommodation aboard.

When the World Labor Union Conference assembles in Paris in October next, the organizing group of which Pat Sullivan is a member will present a constitution for approval. Who, he asks, can afford to be outside such a world organization? Labor hopes that there will be no important groups of organized labor that will refrain from making common cause with labor groups of all the world.

• •

CHANGES

TIME passes and you go from me
Like peach petals from Niagara orchards,
You fade and the bud is dry
Hard, secret and colorless.
Only the cold scientist dissecting knows
The spot of flamboyant orange
Folded against the calyx
And the fine red filaments spreading outward
In marc[illegible] n design.

[illegible]DDINGTON

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Irony With a Sharpened Edge on Mending the New Testament

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

AS YOUR editorial "Commentators Beware" (S.N. April 7) indicates, there are certain types of books just not suited to their environments. I have for some time felt that the New Testament is in this category. It is high time such unrealistic and extremely sentimental portions as the beatitudes and I Corinthians were at least deleted from current printings of the New Testament, if the book is allowed to be published at all just now. They present an extremely subversive position and if propagated too strenuously may have a dangerously adverse effect on our present policy of nationalistic, "sphere of influence" power politics.

Certainly we must do everything possible to thwart those anarchists who are determined to create a highly distasteful social system which would practice such insanely childish ideas as equality and universal brotherhood, where even the Jew, the Negro and the Asiatic would have an equal place with the Gentile and the white man, a condition which would necessitate the dethronement of the superior Anglo-Saxon from his present post of upholder of true culture and civilization. This would indeed be a world tragedy of the first magnitude and could conceivably happen if certain parts of the New Testament should be taken too seriously.

One very consoling fact is that the Church today, except for the Society of Friends, who are, fortunately, a minority and have relatively little influence, is sensible enough to ignore the more radical aspects of Christ's teaching and to concentrate on less controversial and more orthodox portions of Christian theology. Considered purely as an outstanding literary achievement, the New Testament is of course not particularly harmful, but as a policy of positive action it should be rigidly controlled and directed into the usual blind alleys.

As regards the Lord's Prayer, I should say that it is not particularly dangerous as long as people continue to monotonously mumble it without realizing or practising its message; but if the passages "as we forgive those who trespass against us" should begin to dawn on the minds of the common people, the Prayer must be revised, or better still, be substituted by more wholesomely patriotic invocations such as "Rule Britannia" or the words set to Elgar's "Pomp and Circumstance".

With the San Francisco Conference in progress, we really must do all we can to preserve our national interests and discourage those sentimental, self-sacrificing New Testament ideas.

London, Ont. HAROLD C. FRANCIS

An Unfair Position

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

JEHOVAH'S Witnesses are a missionary evangelical group of Christian people who believe that the only hope for the improvement of world conditions is in the establishment upon earth of the kingdom of Almighty God for which Christ Jesus told his followers to pray.

In 1940, during a period of extreme hysteria, a ban of illegality was placed on Jehovah's Witnesses and their three corporations, one Canadian and two American, the Watchtower Societies. And not one single instance was there a conviction or proof of anything done contrary to the welfare of the State or prejudicial to recruiting.

In 1942 a Select Committee of the House of Commons made a thorough investigation into the activities of Jehovah's Witnesses and their corporations. The result of this investigation by neutral observers representative of all parties in the House was a unanimous recommendation that the ban be lifted from Jehovah's Witnesses and the three allied societies.

In October 1943 the ban was lifted on Jehovah's Witnesses. In June 1944 after Jehovah's Witnesses had circulated a petition and obtained 220,000 signatures in ten days, the ban was lifted on the Canadian corporation the International Bible Students Association. The Watchtower Societies still remain illegal though it is three years since the recommendation was made. From the standpoint of law and order the retention of these two organizations as illegal societies accomplishes exactly nothing. It interferes with the freedom of a Christian body of people to carry on its missionary activities.

Though these facts have been carefully presented to the Minister of Justice on numerous occasions, he refuses to take any action. Jehovah's Witnesses are therefore going once more to the people of Canada with a petition which merely asks for the carrying out of the recommendations made by their elected representatives. Aside altogether from the merits or supposed demerits of our organization infringements on fundamental civil liberties create precedents which affect all Canadian citizens.

Toronto, Ont. P. CHAPMAN
Superintendent of Ministers and Evangelists.

A Lesson From France

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I WAS much struck by a passage in the book by Tabouis, the famous French newspaper woman (now in San Francisco at the conference).

"I am often asked by people here in America to name the inherent weakness in the Popular Front that made it collapse, in spite of its enormous majority in the Parliament, and the powerful support given it by the masses. . .

"In the 'reform program' too hastily presented to the masses, the working class naturally saw their opportunity to grab every tangible benefit offered . . . without realizing that before such benefits could be consolidated there must first be a profound change in the economic and financial structure of the nation.

"Taking the long view, one can see now that the Popular Front destroyed itself by overzealousness in regard to national issues, and, on the other hand, by a weak stand in foreign affairs."

Does not that apply to our C.C.F. (of which party so much was expected in the early days)? I fear so.

Toronto, Ont. P. J. THOMSON

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The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

past declarations of Dr. Manion as leader of a party which was merely Conservative or Liberal-Conservative and not Progressive. More important still, he is not likely to be called upon to carry out any policy which he may enunciate on this subject. It is almost inconceivable that Mr. Bracken will come to Ottawa after the June 11 election with as much as one-half of the newly-elected members in his following (we do not expect even Mr. King to achieve that comfortable position); and, if he should be called upon to form a Government it could therefore only be by coalition with another group or groups. If all the coalescing groups were pledged to conscription, the coalition would obviously have to apply it; but if not, the coalition would be free to adopt whatever policy its members could agree upon, and we have no expectation whatever that any other important group will be pledged to conscription, while many will be pledged against it. Add to this that the new Government could plead with some effect that after June 11, it will be too late to do anything but carry on with whatever machinery the old Government has left it, and it seems pretty clear that the conscription issue has no practical significance except as a means of capitalizing resentment against the present Government.

That compulsory service is the ideal way of waging war for a democratic country is fairly obvious. It implies, however, a pretty large degree of national unity. Newspapers which are fond of demanding that Canada imitate Great Britain in this respect (the Montreal *Gazette*, for instance) are careful to overlook the fact that Great Britain does not impose conscription in that portion of its territory where the requisite degree of national unity does not exist, namely Northern Ireland. Our own feeling throughout this war has been that the requisite degree of national unity to make conscription wise and practicable does not exist in Canada, and would certainly not be promoted by the adoption of conscription before unity does exist.

There is one other argument by which conscription, even at the expense of national unity, can be justified, and that is the argument which appeared to exist in the closing days of the campaign in France and Belgium, and which so greatly influenced the minds of Parliament members that they forced the adoption of the compulsory reinforcement policy—the argument namely that the Canadian forces then in the field could not be kept up without compulsory reinforcement. That argument is not likely to recur in connection with the war against Japan, which will in the main be a naval and air conflict.

The Atrocities

WE DOUBT whether the vast audiences of Canadians who during the past few weeks have been witnessing with shuddering horror the film records of the Nazi atrocity camps have had any great appreciation of the extent to which they themselves bear a share of responsibility for these horrors—very minor and indirect compared with that of the supporters of the Nazi regime, but a share nevertheless.

The victims shown in these films were almost all of them persons who had fallen into the hands of their torturers through being citizens of Germany or of one or other of the countries which Germany overran. They were not prisoners of war; they had no "protecting power" to look after them as prisoners of war have. They were seized either because they were racially objectionable (that is, they were partly or wholly of Jewish blood) or because they were intellectual liberals, persons likely to afford leadership in the campaign against Nazi racist theories. Some of them at least knew in advance that they were certain to be seized and maltreated when the Nazis got around to them; and some of those who knew would have tried to escape if they had known of any country to escape to. It will be recalled that at the climax of the pre-war terror shiploads of Jews were wandering around the oceans, vainly trying to find a port which would let them land. If none of these were rejected at a Canadian port it was merely because they knew so well that they would be rejected that they did not even bother to apply. And in rejecting them the Canadian authorities would have had the full support of a probable majority of the Canadian people.

Nor was there in those days any lack of information as to the character of the Nazi "short way with dissenters." There were no moving pictures of living skeletons, it is true, but there was plenty of testimony, including the fact that the bodies of those who were done to death by the torturers were always delivered to their relatives, if at all, in the form of ashes. In the face of this knowledge those Canadians who still maintained that the Nazi government was a good government because it was protecting Europe from the Bolsheviks have also a share of responsibility, for it was they, and their fellows in other countries, who encouraged the German people to believe that the Nazis could "get away" with their policies of ruthlessness both internal and external.

BIG MEAT CALL-UP
TO FIGHT FAMINE AND BREAKDOWN IN EUROPE
U.S. HOME-FRONTER:
Hm.... 108 lbs. per year....You could lose a bit.
BRITISH DO:
Hm... 115 lbs. per year.... So could you.
LOW

MUTUAL BELT-MEASURING —*Copyright in all countries.*

OF AN ELDER ARTIST

WIDE-EYED he looked at the world
Over-run with a mystical splendor;
From the sheen of a gnat's wing
To a wild November sunset
(Banners of red and gold on a lowering sky.)
Or he looked at his friends in wonder,
Goodness and deviltry mixed, but mysteries all.
Never he understood the majesty
Of a soaring hawk or an old street fiddler
Playing Mendelssohn for an idle nickel or so,
But love for them and the brave encircling world
Flowed over him in a warm, resistless tide.

So with a twenty-color palette and brushes,
Oils and tempera, even with colored chalks,
Day after lonely day with unending skill
He sought to fix forever some breath of beauty,
Some fleeting sight of transcendent loveliness
For me, and for others who never could understand,
Since we were dull of heart and too sure of eye
And called for definite lines and patterns, such
Arrangements as mathematicians make!
He smiled, and worked away on the mists which, for him,
Enrobed all beauty in man or in daisied field,
Spelled all the great and wonderful works of God.

Now he is poor and ill, and too soon may die,
For he *prayed too much* with oils and with tempera
With brushes and palette, even with colored chalks,
And felt too keenly the infinite wonder of things
To catch the mode of the noisy market-place.

J. E. MIDDLETON

How Karsh Does It

THE May issue of the United States magazine *Popular Photography* contains what is, we think, the most remarkable tribute ever paid by an art journal to a camera portraitist, and the recipient of the tribute is none other than Yousuf Karsh of Ottawa, whom SATURDAY NIGHT was the first to introduce to the public, and whose work still appears practically every week in our columns. (We shall shortly commence publication of a series of studies of the great personages of the San Francisco Conference, executed exclusively for this weekly and *Life*.)

In this tribute, which is the leading article in the issue and is written by Bruce Downes, the "Eastern editor" of the monthly, Karsh is described as "the most famous portrait photographer in the world." Even more significant is Mr. Downes's analysis of the qualities which make his work great—his judgment of placing and lighting, and beyond these, "a certain intensity, which is the result of the reaction of the sitter to the photographer." "It is impossible for them to be apathetic in front of his camera. Karsh's portraits show a reflection of this vitality."

The article is accompanied by an excellent color study of "the portrait master" himself manipulating his camera and his dazzling red-and-gold focussing cloth, Karsh's own superb color study of Mrs. Roosevelt's hands, and twelve large black-and-white portraits, nearly all of which have appeared on the front page of SATURDAY NIGHT. There is also a most interesting four-page spread of Karsh's studio methods, with Leonard Brockington as chief subject. We predict a frightful increase in the display of "vitality" by less accomplished portrait photographers, probably with very bad results on the nerves and dispositions of sitters. It is one thing to be magnetized by a very brilliant Canadian-Armenian who has performed the same stunt on Winston Churchill, and quite another to be danced around by an ordinary Toonerville lens manipulator who has been reading *Popular Photography*.

Pasteurized

THE CITY of Montreal is engaged in a controversy with the magazine *Coronet* on account of an article which, to quote the Montreal *Gazette*, "recalls a typhoid epidemic here a decade ago and gives the impression that it was caused by unpasteurized milk." The head of the Montreal health department has stated that 95 per cent of the milk used in the city and district is pasteurized, and that the epidemic was caused by "unsatisfactory conditions in a pasteurizing plant."

For the sake of the record it may be set down here that the epidemic was a good deal more than a decade ago, and that it was caused by the fact that the pasteurizing machinery in the plant in question was not pasteurizing. As to the delicate question whether, in these circumstances, the epidemic was caused by unpasteurized milk or not, we feel that we can safely leave that to be threshed out between the Montreal health department and *Coronet*. Our own impression is that milk passed through a pasteurizing plant which is not pasteurizing is not pasteurized, but that may be because we tend to take a narrowly technical view of such questions.

The Passing Show

BOTH Prime Minister de Valera of Eire and Prince Hirohito of Japan offered personal condolences on the death of Hitler.

"Oh, East is East, and West is West, and never the twain shall meet,
Till Earth and Sky stand presently at God's great judgment Seat;
Where millions, slain by hate, await the Wrath that makes amends,
And witness one last insult foul as the Lord of the Crooked Cross greets two friends."

•

The Hon. Brooke Claxton, in a recent radio address, declared that victory was won by the Allies because they fought better than the Germans. It now only remains to be stated that the Germans were defeated because they didn't fight so well as the Allies.

•

Despite the removal of 40 cuspidors from the Quebec Legislature by riotous school children on V-E Day, the subsequent proceedings of the Assembly were held as scheduled.

•

With a sizeable luxury tax imposed on the people of Quebec by the Duplessis government, the opinion seems to be that the biggest luxury the Province now has is the Duplessis government itself.

•

The headquarters of the CCF party has stated that Mr. Coldwell will conduct his election campaign across Canada by air, but his friends still hope that he will come down to earth occasionally.

•

If the Germans ever had a doubt about what thoroughly unpleasant fellows they are, it must have been dispelled when, following their unconditional surrender to the Allies, Franco broke off diplomatic relations and told them flatly that he hadn't any more use for them.

•

The best news that has come to Haligonians in years is to learn that their home town is no longer an Eastern Canadian port.

•

The latest slimming device used in Hollywood is a pressure machine, but it is too expensive for popular use. On the streetcars, however, you can still receive four treatments for a quarter.

•

Weather experts state that conditions are the most propitious in years for heavy fruit harvest. With the election impending, many hopes are centred around the plum crop.

•

Forecasts of the Ontario election results are already being offered by expert analysts, but because of certain discrepancies in the various estimates made, we may have to wait for a decision until the votes are counted.

•

A psychologist reports that one-third of adult Canadians have a mental age of 13. Junior, who does not receive the paternal co-operation on home-work problems that he would like, believes the age mentioned to be an extravagant over-estimate.

•

"Sheer black horse-hair, satin ribbon, and pink flowers on a high-crowned cloche" is a press description of the latest Hollywood creation in ladies' headwear. To the mere layman this has all the earmarks of a mare's nest.

•

Quotation from recent book review: "An interesting volume revealing how a daily columnist really thinks." Cranial enterprise which few people believed the busy fellows had any time for.

•

Jap prisoners taken since VE day have been gloomily predicting that Japan will soon surrender. The Rising Sun is going down.

•

Now that Germany's out of the war, censorship has been lifted in Dublin. Even De Valera doesn't care what they call the Japanese.

•

Mr. Joliffe is going to the country on a "Five Star" program. But the Tories say he has only hitched his wagon to five pieces of pie-in-the-sky.

•

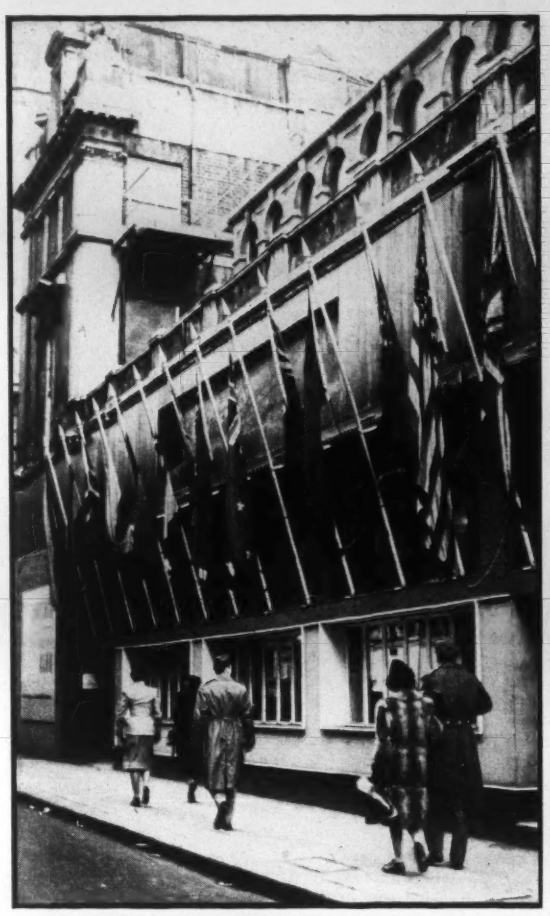
The Hon. P. J. A. Cardin, former Minister of Public Works, has named his new party the National Front. But the distinguished gentleman will appreciate that some things are more important than a front when it comes to winning a seat.

•

IT'S ALL RIGHT
FOR MAN TO KISS
WIFE IN TORONTO
—Headline in Montreal *Star*.

Always providing, of course, that she happens to be his own and not somebody else's.

Ontario Services Club, Popular Spot in London



Flags of the United Nations add color to the Club's exterior. Located just 20 yards from Piccadilly Circus, the wide window fronts give those inside plenty to look at.

In the Snack Bar, these amusing murals supply a colorful background for service uniforms. On VE-Day the Club was open and served free meals to more than 6000.

OPENED by Colonel Drew, Premier of the Province of Ontario, in September 1944, the Ontario Services Club in Lower Regent Street has been one of London's most popular Forces' meeting places. Not only is it modern, spacious, comfortable but it has the unique advantage of allowing those inside to see all that goes on outside. Situated on the ground floor in what used to be a fashionable store, the organizers had the good sense to leave the large window space open; so that you can sit inside chatting to a friend and see the world go by in this busy and smart part of the West End. You can see Piccadilly Circus, the 'Hub of the Empire', just twenty yards away.

An average of three thousand meals has been served a day; there are four lounges for other ranks, one for officers. There is an information desk, an accommodations desk, and cheerful and helpful experts are always eager and able to fix up a Canuck on leave for a show, a party, a weekend. The club has two cafeterias, a library, plenty of British and Canadian newspapers and magazines; above all, it has a friendly, welcoming atmosphere which makes all comers feel at home and at ease. There is a hostel attached with 32 beds; these are reserved for women in the Canadian Services. The Centre is furnished and ornamented in the modern taste; while all equipment was provided by Britain, the club has been run by the Ontario Government.

On VE-Day the Ontario Services Club kept open, although many other service clubs closed during the celebration. Free meals were served to more than 6,000 and during the day the Club extended its facilities to more than 10,000. One million cigarettes have been contributed by the Ontario Government monthly, as well as maple syrup, fruit juices and other foodstuffs ordinarily unobtainable in Britain.

The money Ontario spent on the Club has been money well spent; for not only has it given pleasure and relaxation to Canadians (and other Allied soldiers) overseas, but it has also acted, indirectly, as a shop-window and an advertisement for that enterprising Province which has announced that it will welcome post-war immigrants.

At lunch in one of the two cafeterias. All services are run on a no-profit basis by the Ontario Government.

There are four lounges like this for "other ranks." Cornwall, London, Stratford, Toronto, Windsor, Ont., are represented here.

Service women on leave in London find the Club's 32-bed Women's Hostel most convenient.

The officers' lounge is a favorite rendezvous. They can play billiards, read, or just relax among friends.

A well-equipped library is part of the Club's set-up. The librarian is Miss B. Fraser of Ottawa.

The Canadian papers supplied are eagerly read for they're a familiar bit of home to service men and women in Britain.

Canada House Coped With Tough Wartime Job

The tall pillared entrance of Canada House in London, for nearly twenty years Canada's home in Britain, fronts on Trafalgar Square.

Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, P.C., Canadian High Commissioner in Great Britain, in his office.

Hungry for news at home? In this reading room, with its papers from every part of Canada, Canadians can catch up on local news.

By G. W. Strong

CANADA'S home in Britain has been located for nearly twenty years now in the former Trafalgar Square premises of the Union Club, and Canadians are proud of its situation in one of the great hubs of London life, where the commercial east begins to blend with the residential west. From the windows facing on Trafalgar Square can be seen the imposing column of Nelson's Monument; on the left is the pillared entrance of the National Gallery, and, beyond, the historical church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

The building which houses the Canadian High Commissioner's Office was originally constructed in 1824 for the Union Club, one of the oldest and most exclusive of London clubs. On June 29, 1925, after reconstruction by Septimus Warwick, F.R.I.B.A., it became "Canada House" with the Hon. Peter C. Larkin as High Commissioner. The late King George V. and Queen Mary attended the opening ceremony; so did Mr. Mackenzie King, then as now Prime Minister of Canada.

Under the quiet skilful leadership of the Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, P.C., the Dominion's distinguished High Commissioner in Great Britain, the staff at Canada House coped with the greatly expanded responsibilities which developed from the war. Few peacetime visitors would have recognized the pattern of daily routine at Canada House, for all Canadian departments in London had increased burdens and responsibilities under the strain of wartime London life. Canadian Trade Commissioners have expedited the smooth and steady flow of Canadian foodstuffs to the United Kingdom. The London representative and staff of the Department of Munitions and Supply have kept a continuous supply of war materials moving from Canada to Britain, while London representatives of the National Research Council have maintained liaison with the scientific developments of the war, thereby establishing a valuable two-way interchange of information vital to war research.

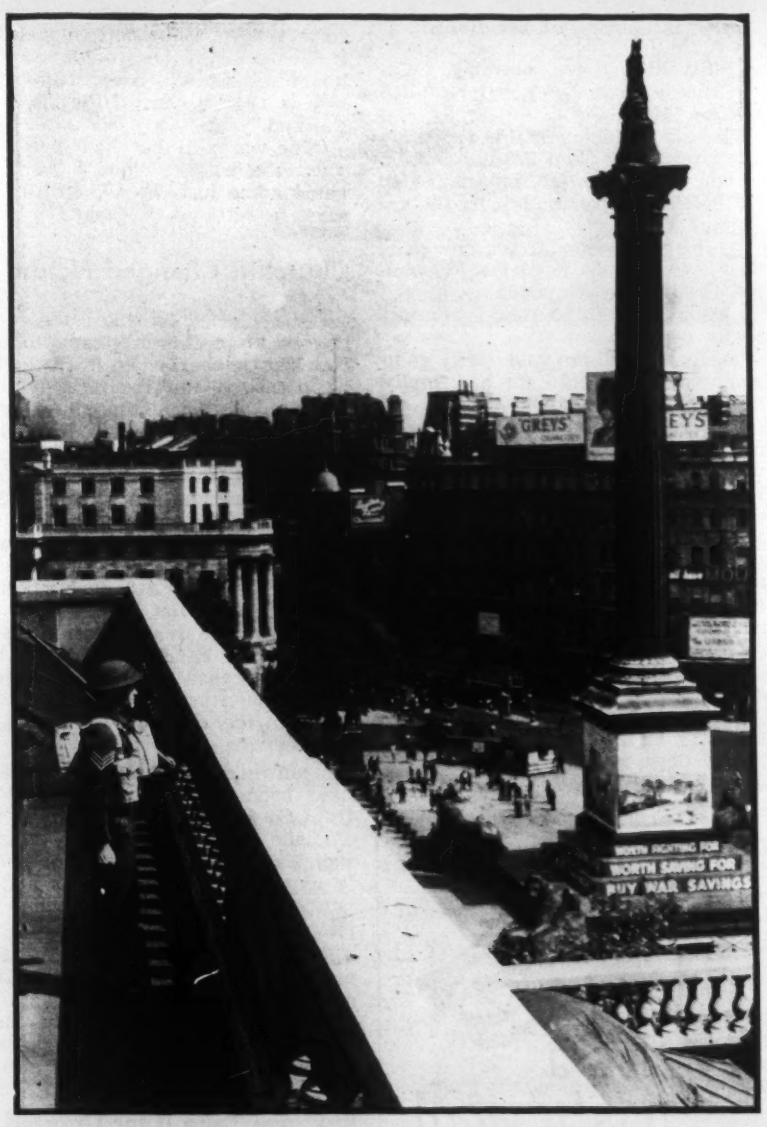
An important wartime phase of the work of Canada House has been the maintenance of liaison with the headquarters in London of the three Canadian fighting services, not only in matters involving policy and the whole field of Canadian relations with the United Kingdom, but often in problems concerning the serviceman and woman individually.

THE Department of Finance has had the vast job of handling overseas accounts of the Canadian Armed Services and also all other financial commitments and negotiations of Canada in the United Kingdom. Here too is headquarters for the Wartime Information Board in London, headed by Campbell Moodie, which makes its distinctly Canadian contribution to mutual good will and understanding not only between Britain and the Dominion, but among the United Nations through its membership in the London U.N.I.O. (United Nations Information Organization). Representatives of the National Film Board have somewhat similar duties in their own field. Even the Dominion Archivist had increased wartime work centering in London.

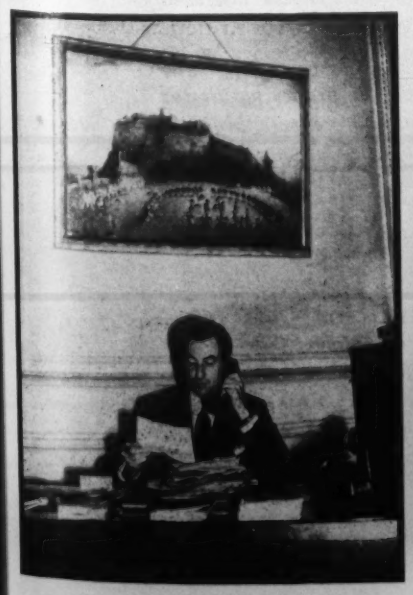
But not all the work of the men and women of Canada House concerns itself with the highly impersonal activities of people serving urgent war needs. Aside from these functions, Canada House still remains known to countless thousands of Canadians as a "club" to which they can go for friendly and willing advice and help, and in wartime, to locate relatives and friends serving in one of the three fighting services. A reading room is maintained stocked with newspapers and official publications to which Canadians and other callers may refer in their search for information and to catch up on news from Canada. And Canada House has never been known to fail to recommend a good theatre, hotel, or give directions around the city and country generally.

With the expectation that with war's end Canada House will take on even more varied and expanded responsibilities in keeping Canadian authorities in close touch with the field of foreign affairs, extension of its premises into the building occupied at present by the Royal College of Physicians on Pall Mall, just off Trafalgar Square, is under consideration as a postwar project. If this expansion takes place it means Canada's postwar diplomatic and commercial staff in the United Kingdom presumably would be increased.

Tried and tested during more than five years of stern wartime life, Canada House has maintained a Canadian atmosphere among surroundings traditionally British, while its staff have faced their share of the often shattering knocks of war with the strength that has characterized all life in Britain since September, 1939.



From the roof of Canada House, this Canadian soldier on guard duty can watch the never-ceasing flow of traffic about Nelson's monument.



Captain Campbell Moodie, Chief of the London Office of the Dominion's Wartime Information Board.

Passport officer, Mr. H. W. Kember, gives advice to Canadian travellers. Nowadays many British war brides seek information.

Sealing the diplomatic bags for air transport to Canada. Diplomatic mail is always immune from search of any kind.

Mr. Frederic Hudd, in his capacity of acting official secretary, is in reality the Number Two man at Canada House.

Russia Has Old Scores To Settle With Japan

By EDGAR SNOW

What will the Soviet do in the East? The writer believes that when she can do so with the least possible risk commensurate with the aims at stake, she will intervene in a decisive way. This article was written before the Soviet denounced its neutrality pact, but already there had been many signs in Russia that both the Government and the people contemplated eventual war with Japan.

It is pointed out that, both geographically and politically, Russia has many reasons for ensuring that Japan is crushed. It is also pointed out that the Far East is the one place where American vital interests promise to crowd in on Soviet frontiers.

This well-known writer on Far Eastern affairs, makes several other interesting observations.

ANSWERING the question "Will Russia fight Japan?" I wrote in October 1943:—

"Russia cannot remain a passive spectator while alien Powers enter a region of such vital importance to her to fill the vacuum left by the defeat of Japan.

"For that reason, if for no other, Russia is destined to play a dynamic role in the Pacific war.

"Meanwhile, three things are virtually certain:—

"1. Russia will not voluntarily go to war with Japan until she has finally disposed of Germany;

"2. Soviet diplomacy will make maximum use of the bargaining value of its strategic position in the Far East when pressing home its case at Allied Conference tables after the downfall of Hitler;

"3. Not till the moment when she can do so with least possible risk commensurate with the great aims at stake, not till Japan is nearing collapse, will the Soviet Government call upon its people to intervene in a decisive way."

I had not been back long with the Russians last year before I noticed one of those straws in the wind. We were in Rumania with some Red Army officers, and among us was a Chinese woman correspondent, Hu Tsi-pang. She offered a toast. It ended as follows: "Now that final defeat of Hitler is not far off, the people of China expect that the Red Army will soon join us in destroying the Japanese Fascists and take part in the victorious end of the war in the East."

It may seem a trivial thing, but on such occasions a Bolshevik does not answer a toast that his Government might frown upon. So now I waited apprehensively. All the officers present looked perfectly composed, stood up, bowed to Miss Hu, and enthusiastically drained their glasses to the bottom.

Not long afterwards foreign correspondents were with the Red Army at Minsk, where they—yes the correspondents — managed to "capture" a few bewildered Germans. In this optimistic atmosphere someone remarked to a Russian colonel that it looked as if he would be going home to his family very soon. "The war is nearly over. Hitler is about finished."

"The war may be about over," replied the colonel, "but I won't be going home just yet. We still have a score to settle with Japan."

Churchill Changed Picture

Little incidents like these increased after Churchill came to Moscow last October, when it was known he discussed the Pacific war with Stalin. And since the Chief Marshal's own speech in November, when he branded Japan an aggressor against the United States and Britain, Russians are somewhat less restrained in their comment.

I do not know whether Stalin made any specific commitments about the Far East during Churchill's visit. What we all know is simply that Churchill told him about plans for a Pacific offensive. But it was conceded that Stalin's speech meant that Russia will be in on the "kill" in the Far East—one way or another.

Meanwhile dozens of new airfields have been built. The new railway from Soviet Harbor to Vitim, north of Lake Baikal, is nearing completion. Far Eastern industry has greatly expanded during the war and is now said to be self-sufficient in many categories.

Recently I was told that the entire production of defence materials of a certain type is now being kept in the Far East. The Russians have been constantly increasing their submarine fleet in these waters also.

Russians Take It for Granted

Not long ago a scientist who has been in the remote Russian east gave me this opinion of the feeling of people there about Japan: "They take it for granted that we will eventually come into the war. Why? Because in its last phase, when it reaches the mainland of North-Eastern Asia, it will affect our vital interests.

"We have some old grievances against Japan," he said quite frankly, "But we have no special reason for wanting the Americans to move into Japan's shoes."

Russia's "old grievances" are numerous enough. They go back to the humiliating defeat of the Czar's forces in the war of 1904-1905. The Bolsheviks inherited Czarist-Russian hatreds when they had to fight bitter and savage war against Japanese interventionists during the civil war in Siberia.

Relations were subsequently exacerbated by Japan's seizure of Manchuria in 1932 and her forced liquidation of remaining Soviet economic interests in its northern provinces.

Japan's adherence to the Anti-Comintern Pact was italicized by further provocative actions against Russia before 1939.

These included frequent attacks on Soviet borders and two small-scale but full-dress undeclared wars.

After the Japan-Russia Neutrality Pact was signed in 1941 such incidents virtually ceased, but until the Red Army victory at Stalingrad danger of Japanese invasion of Siberia was ever present.

Moscow Press comment has emphasized that the Kremlin feels no special gratitute towards Japan for "refraining" from helping herself to Siberia.

Increased interest in hostilities in Asia as demonstrated in the Soviet Press is considered symptomatic. For more than two years after the German invasion, the Eastern war received but the briefest mention. But throughout 1944 there was a growing flow of news and comment in Russia, and all of it was bad news for Japan.

Japanese correspondents and military attachés, believing their own propaganda, had a big party in the Metropole to celebrate their "great naval victory" in the Philippines. While they were still drunk, the Soviet Press published full accounts of Japan's defeat based entirely on American reports. The Japanese living next door to me did not put his head out of the door for three days. "Victory hangover" was my Russian maid's comment.

A few books on the Pacific war began to appear. In Russian naval academies cadets began studying campaigns in the Pacific.

Straw-seekers found a lot to interest them in Stepnov's new novel, too, called "Port Arthur." It purports to be an historically accurate account of the Russo-Japanese war, and it is replete with accounts of Japanese atrocities and deceit. This book is calculated to arouse hatred of the Japanese and a desire for revenge.

"Port Arthur" was published in a large edition of more than 700 pages, despite shortage of paper — heretofore reserved almost entirely for books useful in promoting the war effort against Hitler.

None of that necessarily points to war, but it strongly suggests ideological preparations for it.

It is worth noting here that it was from Russia, not from China—which had already leased the territory to the Czar—that Japan "took by violence" Port Arthur and Darien.

Control of Kuriles

Another important Soviet war aim if the Russians do come in is to clear a way to the Pacific by controlling or demilitarizing the Kurline Islands, which lock in Sakhalin and dominate access to the whole eastern seaboard of the Soviet Union.

"We certainly won't put up with a continuation of the present situation after this war," I was told emphatically by a Russian officer back from Petropavlovsk, on the Kamchatka Peninsula. "All our ships going round Cape Lopatka are within range of Japanese guns on Paramushiro and Shumshir."

Possibly the Kuriles, or at least the northernmost islands, will be considered a Japanese territory taken by greed."

Some people may be hurt when they wake up to realize that Soviet intervention against Japan inevitably means Soviet intervention in China.

Yet there is no mystery about Russia's preferences in China. Even more explicitly than in the case of Poland, the Kremlin has made known where its sympathies lie, what it expects of the Chinese Government, and thus on what basis it can cooperate with us.

There is no problem of foreign policy more important for Americans at least to grasp firmly and without any wishful thinking than that of their future in China. This is really the only place on the globe where American vital interests are crowded in directly on Soviet frontiers. I can see nothing but trouble ahead if America does not candidly face the known facts right now about Russia and China.

It's a nasty word

But I've gotta tell you, Boss. *I've got worms again.* And they're getting me down, ruining my disposition. Soon I'll be just skin and bones.

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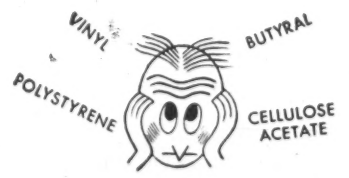
PLAIN TALK ABOUT PLASTICS

Too Many Plastics?



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Meanwhile there are many plastics, approximately 20 major types with scores, often hundreds, of different formulations of each to meet vastly different requirements. In this circumstance, Monsanto occupies a uniquely helpful position with perhaps the broadest and most versatile group of plastics in the industry . . . "Not every kind of plastic, but a plastic for every need."

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Actually it isn't as difficult as it may sound to put your finger on the proper plastic for a given application, IF you make sure your sources of information are expert, broad and unbiased. Monsanto would be pleased to add your name to its plastics mailing list, if you would like to keep up-to-date on the important developments in this large and growing family of Monsanto plastics.

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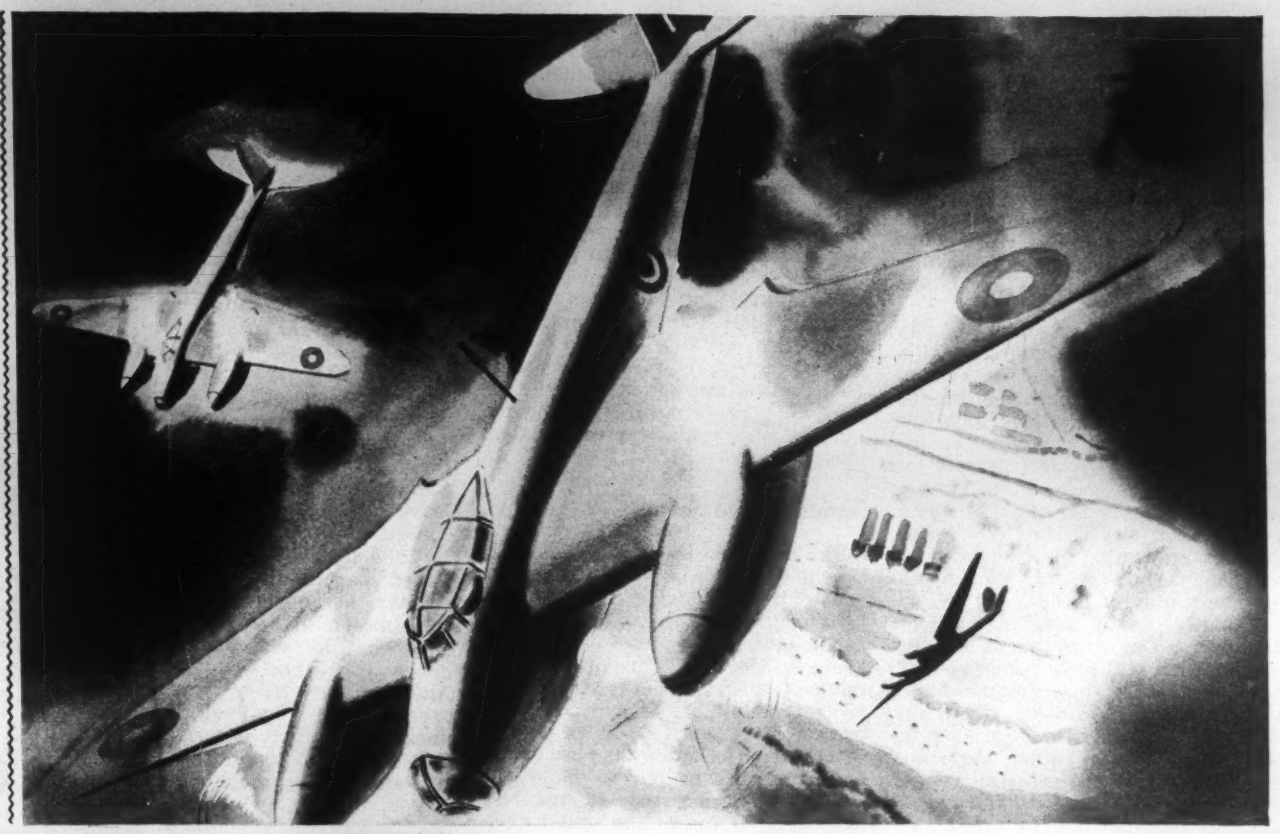
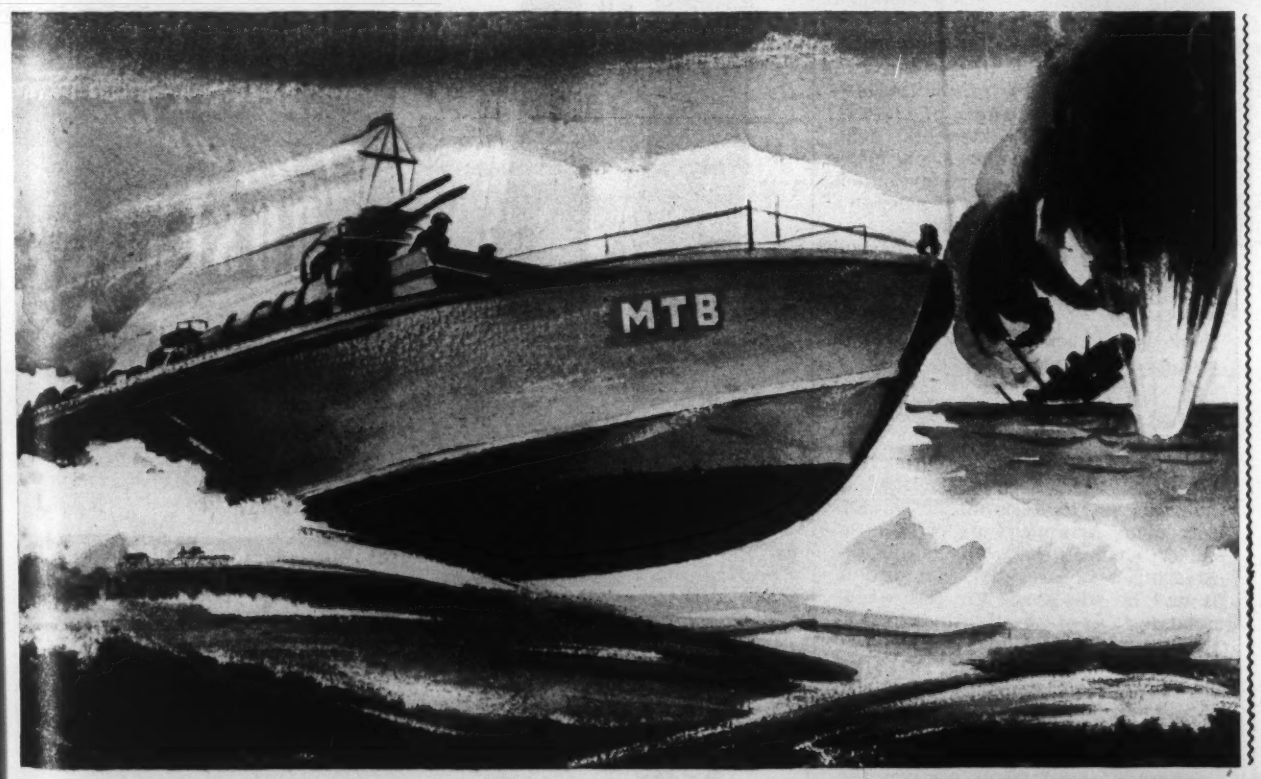
But German industrial cities that have felt the earth-shaking c-r-u-m-p of its belly load call it a *bomber*. And what a bomber it is!

Here at Packard, we have built over 60,000 combat engines, many of them destined to go into this versatile combat plane.

We're proud of being able to give the Canadian Mosquito its buzz. Proud, too, that we've turned out thousands of Packard-built Rolls-Royce engines for Canadian Lancasters, British Hurricanes, and American Mustang and Warhawk fighters.





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That's the buzz that lets the MTB give the Axis the business! And this same Packard engine also powers the swift crash boats that are serving the R.C.A.F. so admirably.

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It may be longer than you think before you can buy *any* new car.

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CANADA AT SAN FRANCISCO

Canadian Delegates Divided Work, Which Included Some Debunking

By FRANCIS FLAHERTY

San Francisco.

AS part of their fight for a greater voice for the Middle or Security Powers in the vital decisions of the United Nations organization, Canadian and some other like-minded delegates had to undertake a little debunking of Dumbarton Oaks. The debunking amounted to a scaling down of the exaggerated notions some spokesmen for the Big Powers had built up about the role of the projected organization as an international police authority.

The argument for a small Security Council which on its own, and without consulting non-members of that body, should have power to direct the forces of member nations into war against aggressors was based on the theory that speedy movements of forces would be necessary to nip aggression in the bud. And there was a good deal of airy talk of the United Nations preventing such aggressions as began the present war by a speedy display of force.

Actually, as it was planned at Dumbarton Oaks, the United Nations organization will have police powers against only the small countries and those least likely to wage war, those who could certainly be deterred from waging war by a rather moderate display of force. The great aggressor Powers of Italy, Germany and Japan have been or are being destroyed. The remaining Great Powers are to be members of the Security Council, with permanent seats and the right to veto any action against themselves. They are outside the range of the police powers of the organization.

There can be no pretence that had the organization being created here been in existence prior to the present war it could have prevented Italy, Germany or Japan from doing the things they did. The plan is realistic in that it does not attempt to do the impossible: to discipline a great power which decides to violate its undertakings and embark on war, by anything less than a general war. Some of the arguments heard for Big Power control, however, seemed to be based on the notion that the organization is being created for the purpose of waging war rather than avoiding it.

Voice in Decisions

The countries which were most insistent on having a voice in decisions which might involve their taking enforcement action were those which had fought in the present war; New Zealand, Australia, Canada, Belgium, the Netherlands, South Africa. The Canadian position was that non-members of the Council be given *ad hoc* seats when decisions on the use of the forces they had pledged to the organization were discussed. It was less than some of the others would have liked, but more than the Big Three were willing to concede.

While Canada was in the thick of the controversy over the structure and enforcement arrangements of the Security Council, its delegates were strictly on the sidelines as two of the more disturbing issues of the Conference were threshed out. These were trusteeships and the relationship of regional security agreements to the general organization. Trusteeships gave rise to differences between the British and the Americans, mainly because there was no advance work on the subject. The Dumbarton Oaks draft did not touch it. The Conference was confronted with the task of working out something from scratch, and in the face of a lively campaign in the local press in favor of the United States having a free hand in dealing with Pacific territories taken from the Japanese.

The problem boiled down to decisions as to the extent and manner in which a country administering territory under trusteeships—under the League of Nations covenant it was called a mandate—should be required to account for its stewardship to the United Nations on, first, the security of the territory, and, second, the welfare of the inhabitants. Not being in the market for any trusteeship the Canadian delegation felt it could leave this problem to the countries concerned directly.

While the delegation took no prominent part in the controversy over regional arrangements, it shared in the concern that regionalism might endanger the effectiveness of the general organization. The Latin-American countries were unwilling to subordinate the Act of Chapultepec, under which all the American republics made firm commitments of mutual aid against an aggressor in their region, to the general organization, particularly when mutual-aid pacts among European countries remained independent of the organization.

Up to the time that the departure of the principal political figures in the Canadian delegation for the hustings removed all danger of clashes, the team-work of the Canadian delegation remained smooth. Each morning at 9.30 a delegation meeting took place, at which the work of delegates on committees the previous day was reviewed and agreement was reached on the positions to be taken in the meetings of that day. No delegate ever spoke on his own. Each statement was on behalf of the delegation and on behalf of Canada.

What Delegates Did

The Prime Minister, until the time of his leaving, looked after Canadian interests on the Committee on Enforcement Arrangements for the Security Council, as well as on the Steering and Executive committees. It was he who made the first argument for Canada on the the proposal that countries not on the Security Council but who were to be called on to take enforcement action be brought into the Council for the purpose of participating in those decisions, and who contended such would strengthen rather than weaken the Council.

Mr. Coldwell had an active time in the committee dealing with economic and social cooperation of the Assembly. He had the responsibility of presenting the Canadian redraft of the Dumbarton Oaks chapter on the Economic and Social Council. He actually made the first point to be established by any Canadian delegate when his proposal that the representatives of existing international intergovernment agencies — U.N.R.R.A., the League of Nations Economic and Financial Committee, the International Labor Organization and the interim international food and agriculture organization—be called in as advisors to the Committee was accepted.

Mr. St. Laurent, in the committee on structure and procedures of the Security Council, dealt with the Canadian suggeestions designed to ensure places for the Middle or Security Powers on the Council and also handled the Canadian representation on the committee charged with revising the structure of the international court of justice and bringing it into harmony with the charter of the United Nations.

Mr. Graydon, who found his committee on the political and security functions of the Assembly taking a long time in settling its procedure, made a plea for more speedy action and got it. Following his suggestion, a sub-committee was created which sat until the small hours of the morning and reduced some 30 different amendments to nine specific questions capable of being decided by a vote of "yes" or "no".

In the Committee on Peaceful Settlement Action by the Security Council Mrs. Casselman represented Canada. Her first speech was to ask for a clarification of the draft charter, to make it clear that the veto to rights given the Big Powers over enforcement action would not apply to action designed to bring about peaceful settlement of disputes. The Canadian point was that no Power should be able to block an investigation by the Council of any dispute, no matter who the parties, nor a report on such a dispute.

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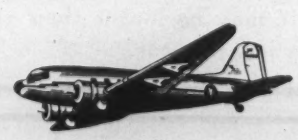

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LIBERAL POLICIES *will create post-war* OPPORTUNITIES *for* ALL

YOUR Liberal Government under Mackenzie King has taken practical steps to see that every Canadian after the war shall have a wide-open chance to make a real success of his life. It can be done by giving everybody the opportunity to get ahead faster and go further.

That includes returned men, farmers and fishermen, factory workers and people in business and children—every Canadian!

Isn't that what you want—a chance to make your own way IN your own way?

Here are definite, practical steps which the Liberal Government has taken (not just talked about, but *taken*) to make this Canada a better place to work in and bring up your children.

You will have to decide whether you want the men who devised these measures to carry them through, or whether you wish to entrust your own and your family's future to others.

Every one of the following 12 steps affects your job—no matter what it is—after the war!

1 Reconstruction

Liberal aim: Jobs for 900,000 more workers than in 1939; and 60,000 more each year as the population grows. Every kind of enterprise will be encouraged. The Liberal Government has already set up the machinery: the Department of Reconstruction. The Liberal Government has the man—the Hon. C. D. Howe—under whose direction Canadians have done a great job in the war, **and are ready to do it in peace.**

2 Foreign Trade

Liberal objective: Sixty percent (60%) increase in value over Canada's pre-war export trade. This means thousands of jobs, and is based on the number of jobs created by Canada's normal export trade. Preparations are under way now: expansion of trade commissioner service; negotiations with United States and United Kingdom and other countries. **Liberal policies and trade mean full employment.**

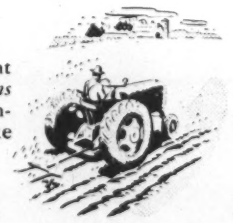
3 Credit for Enterprise

Liberal belief: Money must serve the needs of humanity. The people of Canada shall have economic freedom. We are a great people—we are going to continue to do big things after the war. Therefore the Liberal Government set up the *Industrial Development Bank* to provide money at low interest for long terms, **Another step towards creating full employment.**

4 Exports Encouraged

War-torn countries will want to buy tremendous quantities of Canadian goods. But can they pay for them right away? Manufacturers can't pay their help unless they can get money for their goods. To overcome this obstacle to employment, the Liberal Government has set up the *Export Credit Insurance Act.* This does two things: (1) it insures Canadian exporters against loss, and (2) makes loans to foreign governments under contract to Canadian exporters.

5 Farm Improvement Loans



Your Liberal Government has made *low interest loans* available to farmers to finance their work and make improvements.

6 Guaranteed Markets

To provide farmers with a better income under wartime conditions, the Liberal Government made contracts for definite quantities of important products at agreed prices—notably bacon, eggs, cheese and beef. These contracts have worked out so well the Liberal Government extended many of the agreements for longer periods (in the above cases to the end of 1946). It has provided for guaranteed markets and income for Canadian farmers. This increased trade has brought prosperity to farmers everywhere in Canada. Liberal legislation (*the Agricultural Prices Support Act*) guarantees future prosperity.

7 Family Allowances

From July next, Family Allowances are to be paid every month to parents for healthier, better clothed, better housed, better educated young Canadians. $250,000,000 a year direct spending power in the hands of people who need it most. Liberal monthly payments until age 16 (maximum total per child $1,224) will give all children a better chance to become vigorous happy citizens.

8 New Homes for Canadians

The Liberal Government's new $400,000,000 *National Housing Act* enables hundreds of thousands of Canadians to own their own homes. In the first year after Germany's defeat, at least 50,000 dwellings will be built. Low rental housing schemes are included. This means hundreds of thousands of jobs for the building trades and allied industries—**many thousands more for people who make furnishings and home equipment.**

9 Returning Veterans

Canada's generous plans for enabling returned men to take their place in civil life are now well known. Gratuities, benefits and grants of $750,000,000 will enable men and women of the Armed Services to apply their energies in **building the prosperous Canada for which your Liberal Government has been planning.**

10 Floor Prices under Fish and Farm Products

Success in farming and fishing depends upon the maintenance of fair prices. To protect farmers and fishermen, the Liberal Government has provided floor prices under these products. **Prosperous farmers and fishermen make a prosperous Canada.**

11 Better Labour Conditions

In co-operation with organized Labour, the Liberal Government has confirmed collective bargaining, provided unemployment insurance, organized labour-management committees, approved labour representatives on government boards. More than 600,000 workers, because of the Liberal Government's attitude towards Labour and the labour movement, **now get annual vacations with pay.**

12 Reduction in Taxation

The Liberal Government will gradually reduce taxation now the European war is over. Taxes will come down to free spending power and to give Canadians every opportunity for prosperity, employment and freedom.

What you have done in war—you can do in peace. You can do your part by supporting the Liberal Candidate in your constituency.

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

The Postwar World Is Looming Let's Try To Keep Our Heads

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE mother minks who ate their young when the bomber planes, roared through the sky on V-E Day furnished a useful little parable for the Postwar World. You can have your postwar luxury travel ("No spot on earth is more than sixty hours from your nearest airport"), but don't expect to start out wrapped in a luxury mink coat. The mother minks have made it clear that progress and frustration in the postwar world are likely to go hand in hand. And indeed there have been plenty of signs already along the way. The DDT compound that eliminates the mosquito destroys the honey-bee. The sulpha drug that kills our germs is likely to recoil on the nervous system. The ultimate superbomb designed to scare the nations into peace may go off and blow the world to bits. Scientific advance, like the mother mink, has a bad habit of devouring its young.

The more the postwar world opens up its sensational vistas the scareder I get. It looms more and more as a world of functional design with most of the human functions left out. I don't want a world of sliding walls, concealed wall-space and windows and doors that open and shut by themselves. I want to live in a house and not on a horror-movie set. I don't want the Automatic Sleep Comfort designed by the Men Who Think of Tomorrow. I know I'd sit up all night nervously playing the pin-point bed-searchlight about the wall-board, watching for the hidden panel to slide back and the stealthy hand to emerge I don't want to lie awake all night either while the windows open softly by themselves to admit the cool filtered night air. The last time I saw that was in the movies and the window opened to admit Dracula. He didn't climb in either; he flew. I know I'd never get a moment's comfort in such a bedroom, let alone a wink of sleep.

THERE are a lot of other postwar promises that I can only hope will come to nothing. For instance the telephone that automatically takes down messages when the householder is away from home. It has taken me the best years of my life to reach the point where I can just let the telephone ring without answering it when I *am* at home, and I can't bear the thought of the telephone scribbling away insanely in the lower hall at messages I have spent years training myself to avoid. . . . "What radio program are you listening to?" . . . "This is the Definitive Laundry Service calling . . . "Does Mrs. Isbister live here?" I don't want that kind of telephone. I just want the kind of old-fashioned telephone I can use for ordering groceries in the old-fashioned way. And if the postwar world is really in earnest about improving my telephone service it can set me up with a reconditioned instrument of the prewar type. The one we are using now has had the mouthpiece tied on with a blue hair-ribbon ever since 1941.

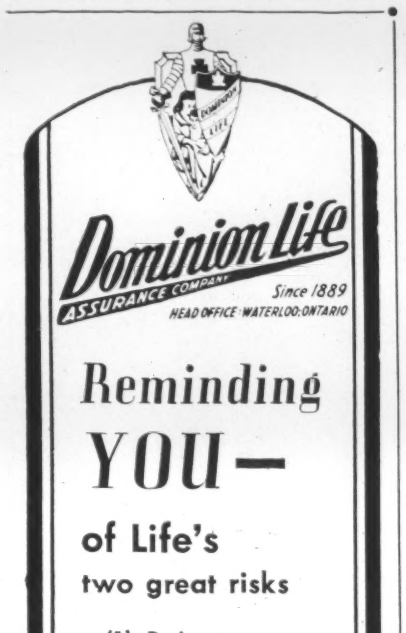
If I know the postwar world—and I think I do from reading the postwar magazine surveys—it won't pay much attention to this faltering little request. The postwar world isn't interested in reconstructing the past—it just wants to eliminate it. It doesn't ask us, for instance, what kind of lighting we want in our new dream-homes. It demands specifically whether we want cold cathode or fluorescent tubes. Do we want fluorescent lighting that glows steadily from the walls or lighting that changes color at a touch, turning the meanest living room into a Max Reinhardt production? The postwar surveys describe all these splendors in fluorescent prose. At the same time they aren't above stooping occasionally to take a crack at the Age of Darkness just passing. "When a bulb burns out," a recent survey inquires, "do you (a) replenish it from a stock kept in the house? (b) buy a bulb on your next shopping trip? (c) borrow a bulb from another socket?"

SINCE the postwar world is so much interested (Interested! It's panting hotly on our necks!) I don't mind going into our own system in detail. In our household, we have never decided whether burned out bulbs come under Household Replenishments (the feminine department) or Household Repairs (the masculine one.) So when a bulb burns out we take one from the fruit cellar or the trunk-room in the attic. When that gives out we draw from nearer points and the circle of illumination gradually shrinks while the area of darkness spreads till someone finally gets mad and goes down and buys a couple of cartons and we start all over again. This system has worked satisfactorily for years, and I see no reason for changing it.

The chief business of the postwar world seems to be to do everything for us automatically, including a great many things that we could do just as well and often a lot more easily for ourselves. For instance, the bedroom built about postwar automatic sleep comfort features a closet with a door that slides open when it is time to get up, allowing your wardrobe to swing into the room for your inspection. But what's the matter with just hanging your clothes over the back of the chair when you go to bed? I know I'd rather wake up quietly to the sight of their familiar wrinkles than face the horror of a day that began with my clothes jumping at me out of closets.

In fact the more I read the postwar surveys the more I am convinced that the Men Who Plan For Tomorrow are men of dreamy vision without a practical thought in their heads. "How do you want to tune in on your postwar radio?" They ask, "Dialling? Push-button? Remote Control." Most of us I am pretty sure don't care a push-button which one we get. What we would really like is remote control over our neighbor's radios, but this useful idea never seems to have occurred to the postwar planners. They just go on living in their world of dreams, working away like beavers on the elimination of static, fading and station interference so that the postwar radio can come through crystal clear. But they probably haven't devoted half an hour's research to eliminating the hair-oil commercials and sobbing feminine voices that are radio's most fundamental affliction.

ONE of these days I intend to fill out the questionnaire of the postwar technical surveyors. I don't want a germ-killing lamp for Baby's room, since that would involve shutting Baby up in her room for the rest of her life. I don't want an Electric Eye to open the garage doors. I can still pay my little toll of living to the extent of clambering out and opening and shutting them by hand. But I'd appreciate an electric eye that would control the baker's man who keeps me oversupplied with bread and is off like a bat out of hell before I can return the four stale loaves and the two extra coffee rolls he left me last week. If the electric eye could act as a mysterious governor that would freeze the arm of the person who swipes my morning paper off the front porch twice a week, this would be better still. And if by still more remote control it could freeze the arm of the person who writes some of the same paper's editorials that would be best of all.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Einzig's Policy Termed Economic Imperialism

By J. R. PETRIE

This is a reply to Dr. Einzig's article in the April 28 issue of Saturday Night. The writer, who is Professor of Economics and Political Science at the University of New Brunswick, says that "Dr. Einzig's thinking seems to involve a kind of economic imperialism not far removed from the economic nationalism on which our international organization foundered in the thirities, and which undoubtedly played an important part in causing the war."

DR. PAUL EINZIG, internationally known financial authority, voiced the opinion in SATURDAY NIGHT, April 28, that Great Britain cannot accept the Bretton Woods proposals. His stated reasons are (1) "for the sake of the dubious benefits offered by the proposed international organization, this country is required to weaken considerably its power to safeguard its security and prosperity with the aid of its own resources and those of the Empire"; (2) "Great Britain would be required to stabilize sterling in relation to gold more rigidly than it has ever been stabilized, and to renounce her right to change the gold value of sterling"; and (3) Britain "would be required to give up the monetary arrangements that establish close relations with the Dominions," which would terminate the sterling area, the Ottawa system of Imperial preference, and "inevitably weaken also the political and sentimental ties" of Empire.

Dr. Einzig's argument is built upon the assumption that the best way for Britain to secure lasting peace and prosperity is bound up with the maintenance of the British Commonwealth as a distinct economic area, tied to sterling, and operated under a trading system protected by Imperial preferences. Furthermore, he assumes that it will be possible to do this. He ignores the record of Imperial economic relations during the inter-war period, and seems ignorant of the fact that since 1931 there has been a definite trend away from the kind of Imperial monetary arrangements upon which his argument is based.

He is guilty of some far-fetched interpretation of cause and effect. For example, he states that overvaluation of the pound between 1925 and 1931 was directly responsible for weakening Britain's military power, and goes on to argue that if the Bretton Woods proposals had been in force since 1931, Britain would have lost the war. One wonders if he would attempt to explain away Britain's unpreparedness from Munich to Dunkirk in terms of gold policy.

The Einzig viewpoint is in direct opposition to the principles enunciated in the Atlantic Charter, and ignores the fundamental necessity of obtaining long-term foreign exchange stability if we are to have any orderly international economic relations. He must know this, but does not even pay lip service to it. An independent sterling area, such as he seems to want, with the gold value of sterling subject to manipulation in London, would promote manipulation by other countries in order to offset any advantage which might be gained by London through this means. This could result only in chaos on the international exchanges, with a return to the kind of competitive devaluation practised in the thirties.

Three-Cornered Relations

It appears that Imperial economic relations would be more endangered under an attempt to maintain a sterling bloc than under the Bretton Woods plan for cooperative and democratic control of the mechanism of international payments. It is of critical importance to the Dominions that the exchange relationship between U.S. funds and sterling be placed on a stable basis. Canada simply cannot be a member of the sterling area, and our future economic relationships with Britain will depend upon the three-cornered relationship of sterling, U.S. and Canadian funds. In 1931, when Britain devalued, we could hardly have followed the pound all the way down in view of our vitally important economic connections with the United States. As it was, Canadian funds settled at a point about half-way between sterling and U.S. dollars, and our British export trade virtually collapsed. As an important creditor nation, and necessarily linked closely with American dollars, we would be placed in an impossible position were a sterling bloc to develop which would probably be forced to devalue in order to market their exports. No other course would be more certain to break up Imperial economic and sentimental ties.

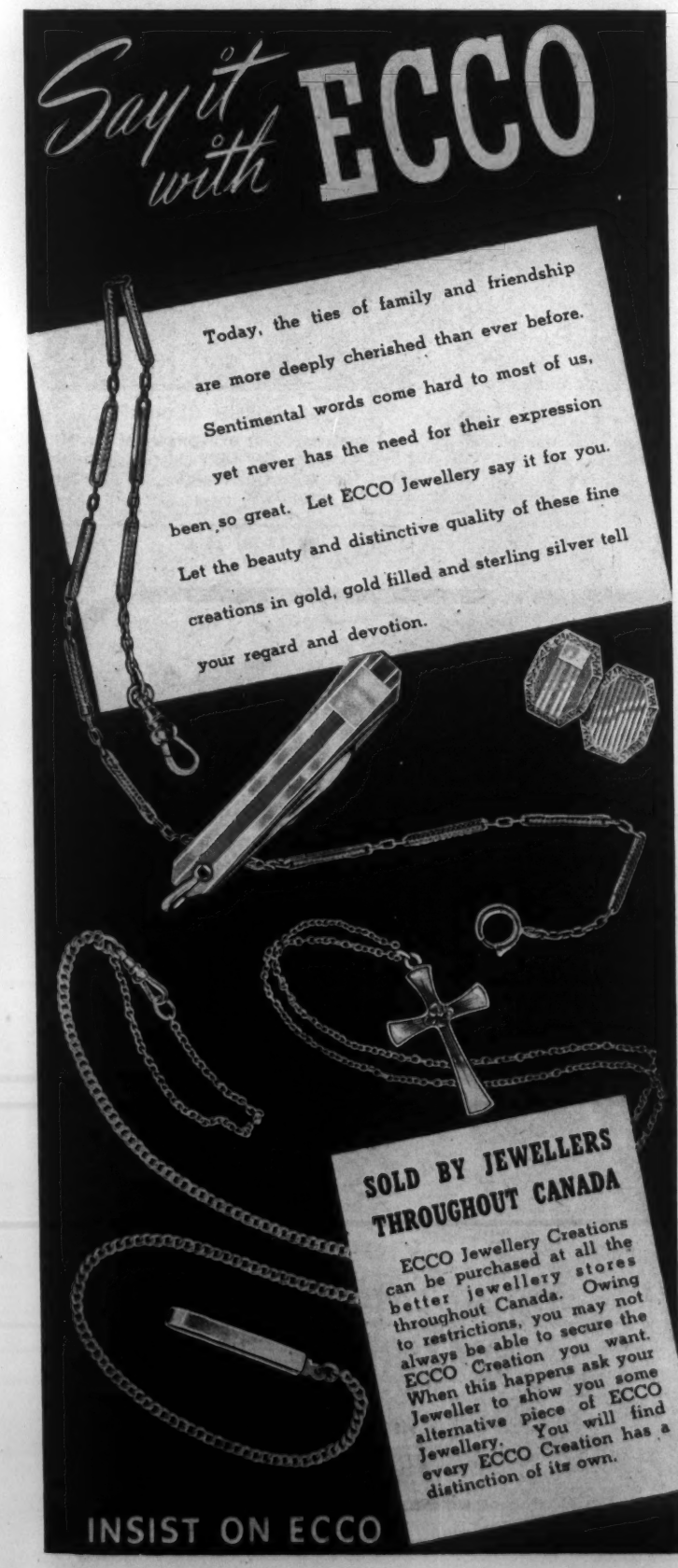
The statement that the Bretton Woods plan would result in more rigid sterling-gold stabilization than ever before does not seem to be based upon an understanding of the Bretton Woods plan. Whatever else the gold standard did, it certainly provided permanent exchange stability —such stability that the gold value of gold standard currencies varied only fractionally (between the gold points) over many, many years. Unfortunately, however, this exchange stability in many instances was achieved at the cost of extreme instability in a nation's internal economy through sharply fluctuating domestic price levels. The Bretton Woods plan, on the other hand, provides that the external value of a nation's currency should be altered if necessary, so as to conform to whatever internal value results from domestic policies. In other words, while the gold standard rigidly prescribed an internal value on a national currency conforming to a *de jure* external value, the new proposal is that the external value should conform to the *de facto* internal value.

Changes in Par Values

The proposal includes specific provision for changes in the established par value of a member nation's currency, when requested by that nation, and when the change is for the purpose of correcting a fundamental disequilibrium in that nation's internal economy. It is further provided that "In particular, provided it is so satisfied, it (the Fund) shall not object to a proposed change because of the domestic social or political policies of the member proposing the change." Dr. Einzig's position does not seem to be in accord with the principles as expressed in the "Articles of Agreement".

It is recognized, of course, that Britain is facing an extremely difficult problem of economic readjustment in the postwar years. Now a debtor nation, with a staggering problem of domestic reconstruction, she is confronted with the problem of balancing imports with exports and meeting her foreign obligations. Economic self-sufficiency is impossible for Britain and her Empire. The future of too many members of the Commonwealth is dependent upon economic relationships outside the family to follow an Imperial closed-shop policy, and a sterling unit of exchange which is not in tune with the currencies of other nations. Britain needs economic support and cooperation from other countries far more than she needs to retain control over sterling exchange rates, and this support can best be obtained through the Bretton Woods proposals for a Stabilization Fund and International Bank.

Dr. Einzig's thinking seems to involve a kind of economic imperialism not far removed from the economic nationalism on which our international organization foundered in the thirties, and which undoubtedly played an important part in causing the war. His policy for Britain is completely out of harmony with the goal of international cooperation towards which we are striving, and without which no lasting peace can be achieved. Perhaps he deserves a patronizing "tut tut" for failing to see the Bretton Woods because of the Dumbarton Oaks.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THE WORLD TODAY

Trial of War Criminals Is Urgent; Conference Faces Sovereignty

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

WITH the War over in Europe the most interesting news from there during the past week has been the roundup of famous German generals and many of the chief Nazi leaders. Even such big names as Goering, Rundstedt, Kesselring and Doenitz would be put in the shade, however, if the rumor that Himmler has been taken should prove correct.

Following on the horrible revelations regarding the German concentration camps, the demand for the swift trial of war criminals became especially vocal with the capture of Goering and his effort to display himself as a "good fellow" and the kind of German leader we could get along with. He is the kind we can get along without. True, before the war he appealed to the German people as the most human of the twisted Nazi gang. But jokes about big, fat, jolly Hermann and his medals long ago ceased to be amusing.

Goering is one of the big four Nazi originals. He has been implicated in all their crimes from the beginning, through the Reichstag fire, the setting-up of concentration camps, the blood purge, and, since then, especially the expansion of the brutal indoctrination of the *Luftwaffe*. The crime of Rotterdam is quite sufficient to dispose of him.

Good for Morale

It would make an excellent impression if his trial were expedited and the sentence carried out promptly. The same and much more goes for Himmler. The evidence of photographs of Belsen, Buchenwald and Maidenek concentration camps, and of any dozen surviving inmates, are adequate for quick trial and sentence.

Whether a case will be made against all German generals, including Rundstedt, is not so clear, but the fact that many of these men were only professional militarists carrying out orders should hardly be considered extenuating evidence in view of the millions of victims in their campaigns, no matter how classically the campaigns were executed. They can at least be held responsible for the atrocities of their own soldiers if not of Himmler's Gestapo.

Against gauleiters such as Karl Frank of Poland, Henlein of Czechoslovakia and Seyss Inquart of Holland a clear case exists and has already been prepared by the governments-in-exile of these countries. Against Papen, Krupp, Von Lammers and similar diplomatic and industrial figures, the charge will have to be a broader one of implication in the crime of preparing and making war. There should not, however, be much need to quibble over this. These are the type of Junkers and industrialists who made war before the Nazis appeared, and would make it again if it left them the chance. Here again swift justice would have a salutary effect on world public opinion.

Non-Nazis Scarce

While the attention of jurists and journalists has been attracted by the question of war criminals, our Military Government officials already have begun to grapple wth the stupendous problem of administering and feeding the German people and setting-up at least a rudimentary civil government in a thousand localities. A story by Percival Knauth in a recent number of *Life* magazine relates a rare instance of anti-Nazis really taking hold of a community near Frankfort Main. In most places it has been more difficult to find politically-responsible elements. The restoration first of local then of state and finally Reich government is obviously going to be a long process.

The lack of such authorities through which to deal with the population and to handle the myriad problems of every-day life—authorities such as existed in 1919—is going to immensely complicate the Military Government. Unless Germany be made a vast, starving, concentration camp, which I doubt is our intention no matter how just it might be, work and food must be found for the population.

There is plenty of work at hand in clearing up the debris but this is unproductive and the factories lie largely in ruins. And we hold the predominantly industrial section of the Reich while the Soviets will occupy the whole food-surplus area. The fact that so many German males are beng held prisoner outside the Reich won't really simplify the feeding problem (though it will that of providing employment within Germany) as we shall have to feed them too while they are working on reconstruction projects in France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway and Greece, should all these victimized countries desire them.

It is stated that it is the intention of the American Military Government officials to allot the Germans a diet of 1100 calories—about one-third our diet but still three times the diet they allowed the Dutch in the past winter—and force them to live on their own food production. Even so the food problem of Germany and the whole of Europe is going to be enormous and perhaps insoluble, as our resources are not inexhaustible while transportation alone will severely restrict relief this coming winter.

We may even face a call for help from such Soviet-dominated areas as Yugoslavia. While a general willingness exists among our people to continue rationing and do the best we can to feed the most needy, we may as well recognize that it is physically impossible for us to relieve the vast suffering arising out of this catastrophe. The contribution of our used clothing is going to be another vitally needed effort before next winter.

Big Five Agreement

The Conference had reached a stage when I left San Francisco last week-end where the Big Five had achieved substantial agreement on all main questions except trusteeships and regional agreements, and had turned the expanded Dumbarton Oaks draft over to the "Little 42" for discussion. The idea was to give the smaller nations a decent but not too-extended time to talk things over before signing on the dotted line. Of their hundreds of amendments it is doubtful if more than a handful can be inserted with Molotov gone and necessity therefore of consultation with Moscow on each. Some writers who talk cynically of a Big Five steamroller find San Francisco achievement far from their ideal of truly democratic organization. It cannot be such so long as the Big Powers remain above the law by retention of their veto power. Eden's statement at his press conference last Thursday that this power had been relaxed to permit at least discussion by the Security Council of disputes concerning the Big Powers, and retained only as concerns voting sanctions against them, was widely welcomed but later appeared to be in error.

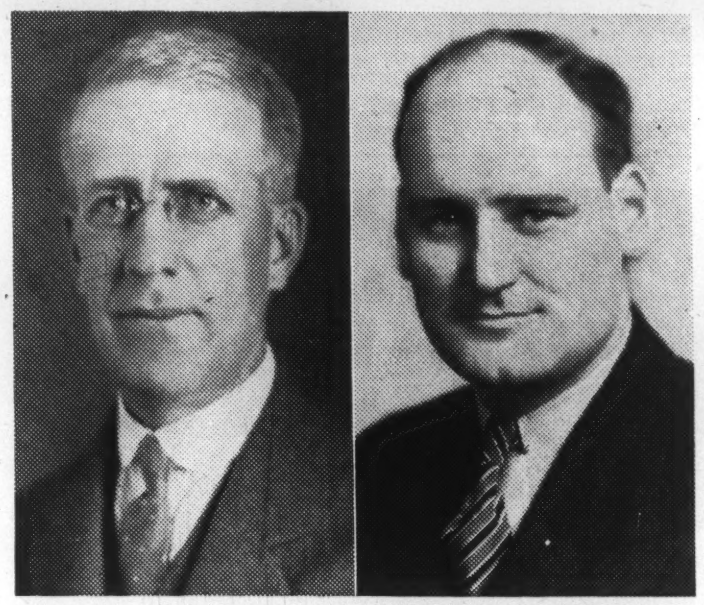
It is true that the Russians allowed no breach in veto power which covers them, no matter what the new league attempts to do. Their regional grouping in Eastern Europe and their alliances with Britain and France are also exempt from control of the Security Council under the formula which considers such mutual defence pacts as directed solely towards keeping Germany under control.

This precedent is stimulating the more nationalistic members of the United States delegation and almost all Latin Americans to ramp to keep the Western Hemisphere mutual defence arrangement also independent of Security Council control. In the plainer language of the corridors, this means they don't want Russia to be able to veto mutual action against a possible Communist revolution in some Latin-American state any more than Russia is willing to allow others to veto power against action of hers against a democratic revolution in some Eastern or Central European country.

This double move to exempt two large important areas of the world from the control of the Security Council appears an extremely serious threat to the idea of a true world organization. Many were asking in San Francisco last week-end how much of world authority it would leave. It was also pointed out by Lippman that the strategic safety of the Western Hemisphere must actually be secured outside of North and South America, as it was secured in this war in North Africa, Hawaii and Guadalcanal.

Trusteeship and Sovereignty

The problem of trusteeship, which is also agitating the Conference, in the present stage appears of lesser degree than the regional question but also is due mainly to considerations of the extreme national



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sovereignty of the Great Powers, which is the true obstacle of the whole idea of international organization. In theory we are now supposed to be at the point where great international strategic bases are needed for the security of all; with the recent example that United States security required the use of naval bases at Dakar, Singapore, Australia, the West Indies, and Newfoundland, and air bases in Britain, the Middle East, India, Brazil and Canada.

In fact, however, each of these bases is still under sovereign control. The French are no more willing to put Dakar under international control than the Americans are willing to put Hawaii. Besides, there is no international navy or air force to control and use these bases. It seems, therefore, that the creation of a real chain of international bases will wait on the creation of supernational armed forces.

Indeed, the real kernel of the argument over trusteeship is the insistence of the U.S. Navy that it cannot have trustees poking into their new Pacific island bases and viewing the secrets of their defences. And under the present system of national sovereignty that is quite understandable.

Roosevelt Had Contracted

Their embarrassment is that Roosevelt contracted at Yalta to take over these Pacific islands under a trusteeship plan to avoid breaking the Atlantic Charter pledge concerning territorial aggrandisement and set a good example to others.

Also involved in the current trusteeship debate is the deep-seated American anti-colonial bias dating from their own revolutionary war. Partly from idealism, perhaps partly because they themselves have only two small colonies, Puerto Rico and Hawaii, they are eager to see all colonies of the world placed under trusteeship. The argument often heard is, "why should we spend American lives to place the Netherlands Indies, Malaya, French and Indo China back under former colonial ownership?"

This I think, is the logical development of the full international ideal. But it seems to the British, Dutch and French rather a one-sided contribution. Besides, the true international organization is not yet developed and is scarcely within sight with national sovereignty still so stubbornly maintained. The question, as you may see, is somewhat like the one about which comes first the chicken or the egg. This business of setting up a real international organization is rather like accepting religion, and at present each nation seems unwilling to give up what is necessary to set up the New Order.

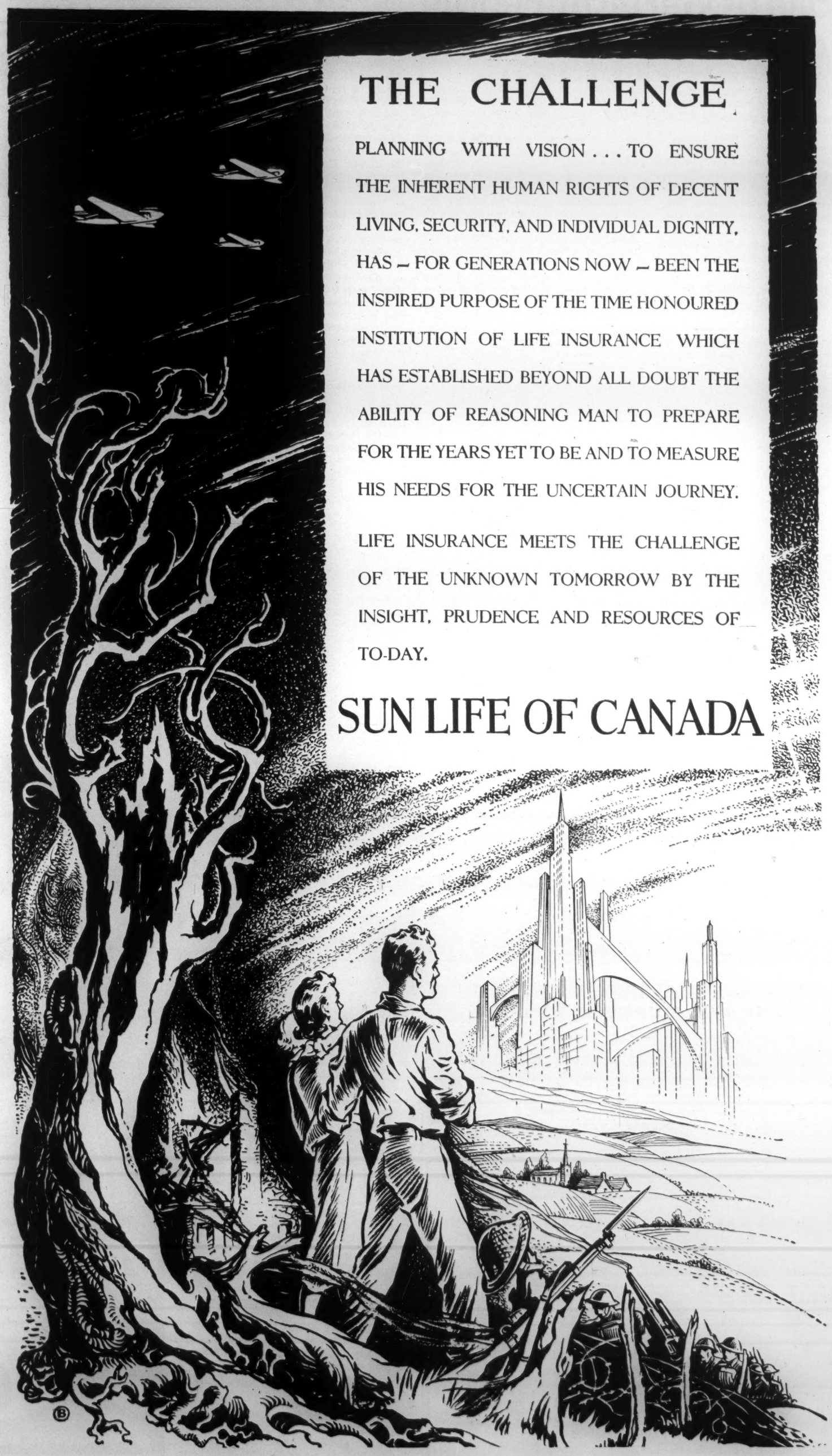
Compromise Will Result

The result will be a compromise which may seem hypocritical to many as it will leave colonies under their present sovereignty, and find some formula by which Americans can keep Pacific islands under the trusteeship plan but still maintain strategic bases on them in full secrecy.

But I think it would be a mistake to think that little advance towards internationalism is being made at San Francisco. Another step has been taken, and those who went there without illusions find that the charter which is taking shape is at least considerable improvement over Dumbarton Oaks.

Leaving the details and taking a broader view, it was my impression that the San Francisco gathering showed a much-widened interest being taken by all nations in problems in every corner of the globe. Almost every cause and complaint of the world from the Indian, Palestinian and Polish, to the Korean and Assyrian was represented there. Correspondents were interested in all of them, and knew that all concerned them.

Make no mistake about it, we have become more international-minded than we knew. But we are going to have a lot of trouble yet adapting our outmoded ideas of national sovereignty to the needs of the New Order.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SUN LIFE OF CANADA

Mass of German People Didn't Want the War

By THE VERY REV. W. R. INGE

This is one side of a discussion on one of the most controversial subjects of today.

How are the German people to be treated? Dean Inge hopes that by example we shall show them how to behave. He does not favor non-fraternization. The essence of German evil, he believes, is Lutheranism. It, he says, has misguided the German people, and left them prone before militarism for 400 years.

Patrick Kirwan replies to Dean Inge on the next page.

THE Allied generals no doubt had good reasons for forbidding fraternization with Germans in the invaded districts. It was a military question, on which the civilian at home must trust the Army chiefs. But the war is over, an army of occupation is not the same as an army of invasion, and we may ask whether friendly relations should any longer be forbidden.

It is well known that after the last war our Tommies, as the Germans called them, won golden opinions from the Germans, and became so popular that many of them married German girls—a risky experiment, I should think.

Our officers were not so popular. An Englishman, visiting the treasures in a German cathedral, asked the meaning of a silver mouse. "There was a plague of mice, which was suddenly removed in answer to our prayers."

"Do you really believe that?"

"If we did, we should show you another silver object—a British officer!"

It is an old saying that no enmities ought to be regarded as irreconcilable. In private life one has sometimes to admit that it is useless to try to conciliate Mr. B. But I remember what the famous German publicist, Professor Hans Delbrück said to me when I stayed with him in Berlin in 1931. "The feeling between nations does not matter much; but where there is fear there is danger."

As long as we in Britain were afraid, first of the French, and then of the Russians, we equipped them with horns and a tail; now that our fear of the Germans is vanishing, we are ready, I hope, to admit that they have put up a magnificent fight.

The truth is that it is difficult not to like the Germans when one meets them in private life. Of all foreigners, we get on best with the Scandinavians and the Dutch, with whom we hardly feel strangers, though it is my private opinion that the Swedes are rather more civilized than we are.

Next to them, we get on best with the South Germans, Austrians and Hungarians. Our upper class fraternize at once with the Austrians. I remember meeting the Hungarian Count Apponyi, a magnificent old aristocrat, just like one of du Maurier's dukes. Even the Prussians can be pleasant enough.

But, it will be said, the crime of the German nation in plunging the world into a war which on their side was an unprovoked war of aggression and conquest, and the unspeakable atrocities which they have committed in the course of it, put them outside the pale.

Did Welcome Last War

I do not think that the mass of the German people wanted this war, though they did welcome the war of 1914. I judge from what I have heard from several trustworthy people, especially from Mr. Neville Chamberlain.

The responsibility of the nation for the abominable cruelties is a more difficult question. The answer that the atrocities have been exaggerated for propaganda purposes is, I am afraid, simply not true. Since the raids of the Huns and Tartars such enormities have never been perpetrated. The cold blooded massacres of avowedly innocent persons in revenge for attempts upon German officials are surely crimes without parallel, and the new bombs, dropped at random, were mere murder,

How is it that a nation of decent people acquiesce in these atrocities, and execute them under orders?

I can only give a partial answer. The dictator of Germany was a paranoiac, with the characteristic delusions of grandeur and of persecution. He was supported by a ring of gangsters, who feathered their own nests very thoroughly. The influential officer class was trained in traditions of brutality.

The whole nation had been militarized; they had been forbidden to judge for themselves. Their duty was to command and to obey, to be servile to their superiors and bullying to their inferiors.

This is an inadequate explanation; but those who have read the German prophets, from Fichte and Hegel to Treitschke and Bernhardi, know how strong the tradition of State-loyalty and the worship of violence is in Germany.

Luther

I lately got into even hotter water than usual by naming Martin Luther as the evil genius of Germany. I did not know that he had so many friends. I will leave my readers to judge for themselves.

"It is better that all the peasants should be killed than that the princes and magistrates should perish, for the rustics took the sword without divine authority." (The downtrodden peasants had as good reason to rebel as the French peasants in 1789.) "The hand that wields the secular sword is not a human hand, but the hand of God. It is God, not man, who hangs and breaks on the wheel, beheads and scourges. It is God who wages war." "Lutheranism," as Troeltsch says, "glorifies power for its own sake, it therefore glorifies whatever authority may happen to be dominant at any given time. Even when this power is most scandalously abused, its authority still holds good."

Happily there are many Lutheran pastors today whose consciences have revolted against this shocking teaching.

I thought it worth while to emphasize this, because very few Englishmen are aware of the gulf between Protestant Christianity as we know it and official Lutheranism in Germany. It is one of the reasons why the two nations never understand each other. State-worship is by far the worst of modern heresies.

"Sirs, ye are brethern." We must not let anything make us forget that. It is the duty of every Christian to help his neighbours to behave less badly than they would do without his help.

And the best way to help other nations to behave better is not to stand over them and lecture them like a schoolmistress. That is our way, and our neighbors find it very irritating. They all say, "It is all very well, my friends, for you to preach peace and good will. You have raked in a large stake, and now you suggest playing for love for the rest of the evening. You are not quite so simple as you like to think yourselves."

The good are not so good as they think themselves, and the bad are not so bad as the good think them. I cannot help hoping that if we have to occupy part of Germany we shall let our unwilling hosts see the best side of us. For many years to come the minds of young people in Germany will be infected by what they have been taught.

If I am right about Martin Luther they have been misguided for 400 years.

But there has always been another Germany, the spiritual home of poets, philosophers, scholars and musicians. Civilization is in debt to Germany for many of its best treasures.

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No, No, Dean Inge! All Germans Are At Fault

By PATRICK KIRWAN

In his reply to Dean Inge's article on page 14, Mr. Kirwan says the most of the German people can't be acquitted of responsibility for the Nazi adventure. They accepted the adventure without protest and gave it their endorsement. The indictment, Mr. Kirwan says, has been drawn up in the words of Thomas Mann: "We Germans are responsible for all that has arisen from the German way of life. It is too much to ask of other peoples that they should draw clear distinctions between the Nazis and the German people."

IT is natural and seemly in a priest that he should seek to forgive his enemies, that he should urge on the great brotherhood of all mankind the luminous concept of love of neighbor that Christ gave to the world.

All this Dean Inge, with scholarship and deep Christian feeling, has pleaded for; to him the order that our troops should not fraternize with the German people is a violation of the Christian ethic. He would acquit the vast majority of the German people of any responsibility for the Nazi adventure into war; and their appalling record of butchery, rape and loot.

"I do not know the method of drawing up an indictment against a whole people," cried Edmund Burke. He spoke in a more civilized age than ours.

This bitter task is one we must face without flinching, for it is not merely that we must enforce peace if civilization is to survive. We must ensure that the ethics which must be the basis of politics are again upheld and recognized in Germany.

To acquit the German people of responsibility is to condone the terrible crimes that have been committed without protest in their name. The indictment has already been framed; not by an Allied prosecutor, but by Germany's greatest living son, the man whom the world honored by the award of the Nobel Prize. Thomas Mann is a true Aryan, even by Nazi standards. He speaks without rancor; with the melancholy wisdom of a man who knows his own country's history, and her people's ways.

All Responsible

"Is it the guilt of the German people that it thought to recognize its Savior in Hitler, in this bloody apparition, this monstrous scarecrow?" he asks. "Guilt is no word for the fatal chain of events in this melancholy history. But responsibility is something different from guilt.

"We Germans are responsible for all that has arisen from the German way of life, or has been perpetrated in history by Germany as a whole. It is too much to ask of other peoples that they should draw clear distinctions between the Nazis and the German people."

It is argued that the people of Germany never assented to the Nazi seizure of power, that they were terrorized at the polls and plebiscites.

This may be true of a minority but not of the broad masses of her people. It was their votes which led Hitler to the Chancellorship; it was of their own free will that they renounced democracy, and abandoned themselves to a tyrant, of whose many murders they already knew and approved.

In January, 1935, a plebiscite of the German people was held in the Saar, to decide whether they would return to Hitler's Reich or remain free, independent and not unprosperous. It was held under League of Nations auspices. An international police force held the peace. There was no terrorism, no intimidation. They knew what they were voting for.

For two years Germany had been a country where every elemental liberty had been murderously stamped out; persecution raged against Christian, Jew and Democrat alike. Children were already being seized from their parents and trained for the coming war. The concentration camps were filled, the books had been burned, young maidens taught their highest duty lay in bearing children, in or out of marriage, that Hitler might not lack soldiers.

What Protest?

All this these Germans knew: Hitler's triumph was overwhelming. Ninety per cent voted for a return to murderous slavery.

What great prelate or jurist in Germany has ever raised his voice against the infamies she has perpetrated? Niemoller's protest was in defence of his church's privileges; not against the violation of Christian law. No judge has given his life in defence of those concepts of law which are Europe's greatest contribution to the world.

What German has refused his share of the plunder; the dairy produce from Denmark and Holland, the fish-catch from Norway, the wines and silks of France, the slaves from Poland and Russia?

Our troops in Germany found stores and abundance of the good things of life such as we have never known. The German army were the thieves, the German people the receivers.

What efforts have the German people "swimming in fat", ever made to feed the starving children of Greece, Holland, Yugoslavia? None. They have acquiesced in their kidnapping, their transportation to Germany, to be trained as cannon-fodder.

The butchery of defenceless millions throughout Europe was not the wanton act of a drink-maddened soldiery. It was the deliberate policy of the German Government, that the German people might possess their lands and increase and multiply until all the earth was theirs.

What German renounced these gifts,, or went to the firing squad rather than offend against Christ's greatest commandment? Love thy neighbor as thyself! The Germans, too, revere this precept, but in a German way.

Willst du nicht mein Bruder sein,
Denn schlag ich dir den Schaden ein.

"Be my brother, or I'll crack your skull."

The victims of German brotherhood lie in peace in the million tombs that cover the lands of Europe, in the mass graves, in the gas chambers and incinerators. They still swing from the gallows or sprawl in the unfilled trench. Children with monstrous heads, distended bellies and stick-like limbs died by their thousands. All this the German people knew, but by their silence gave consent to all.

Today the ghosts of Europe's dead rise up and cry out against them: Our blood is on your heads.

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Attlee Is a Quiet Man Who Often Says "No"

By FRANCIS FLAHERTY

Clement Attlee, Deputy Prime Minister of Great Britain, says Mr. Flaherty, is commonly looked on as slow, even dull. This is under-rating him. Mr. Attlee doesn't rush out on a limb, but he has a long-term view and handles himself adroitly.

RT. HON. CLEMENT ATTLEE is an example of an under-rated politician. Rightly or wrongly, both in the United Kingdom and abroad, he enjoys a reputation for slowness, even dullness, but it would be a mistake to leave Attlee out of any appraisal of the probable lineup of front-rank British political leaders after a general election puts an end to the long term of the National Government.

At the San Francisco Conference, where Attlee, as Deputy Prime Minister, played a less prominent role than Anthony Eden in the British delegation, he displayed qualities of leadership and adroitness which go a long way to explain why he has retained the leadership of the British labor party during its many vicissitudes since the late Ramsay MacDonald led a wing of it into a union with the Conservatives in the formation of the first National Government.

In appearance and manner, as in eloquence, Attlee probably suffers by comparison with the more spectacular figures in British politics; Churchill, Eden and Bevin, and his former chief, MacDonald. He is a man who does not stand out in a crowd. His lean face, bald head and drab attire are appropriate for the university professor which he was once, hardly for the political leader or the social reformer, both of which he is.

In a tight spot, however, he displays a forthrightness and an agility of mind which comes from many battles in trade union halls as well as from parliamentary experience. He is the kind of man that a trade unionist can trust. His middle-class background and his scholarly attainments are not so glaring that they lead a worker to distrust his brand of socialism. He has a gift for reducing issues which tend to become involved in moral and philosophic principles down to terms of practical realities.

Sold Himself to Press

Thus when on the eve of the Conference he walked into an international press conference which resembled a public meeting, he sold himself at once, as a practical man, with a few words about the war damage in the East end of London. With the power of modern weapons still improving the same could happen to San Francisco. London had to be rebuilt. The people wanted to know whether it should be rebuilt with air raid shelters provided for all the people, or whether there was a reasonable chance of such devastation not coming again. That, as he put it, was the issue before the Conference, charged with creating a new organization of nations for peace. Rocket bombs were "a powerful stimulant to turning your mind to thoughts of world security."

There is a parallel between the careers of Clement Attlee and Mackenzie King in that the political ideas of both were shaped by a deliberately chosen contact with poverty through work in a social settlement. Mr. King worked and lived with the poor at Hull House while a post-graduate student at the University of Chicago in 1897, and went on to write of social conditions in Toronto, to expose sweatshop conditions, and to be invited to preside over the first Labor Department.

Ten years later, Attlee, as a young barrister went to work in Haileybury House, a social settlement in the East End of London, and experienced the grim drabness of poverty and working-class life. The experience led him into the ranks of the Labor Party, and he became an active political worker for the labor cause in 1907. Service in the first Great War, during which he was wounded and rose to the rank of major, interrupted both his political and his social reforming career, but he went back to it in 1919 and after a term as mayor of Stepney was elected to the House of Commons for the east-end constituency of Limehouse.

Parallel to King

The parallel between the British labor and the Canadian Liberal leader can be found also in their moderateness. They are persistent pluggers towards a goal. While Ramsay MacDonald was going to jail for his opposition to the first world war, Attlee went quietly into the army with the South Lancashire Regiment. Soon after the war was over Attlee was MacDonald's parliamentary secretary. The older man was inclined to heroics and hasty decisions. Attlee with a sounder background of information and experience rarely went out on a limb with hasty judgments. MacDonald died in thorough disrepute with British labor. Attlee lives on and leads, respected and trusted, if not beloved.

He may not have Churchill's persuasive powers of speech, but he is a master of the short-answer technique of disposing of embarrassing questions developed by British cabinet ministers through the question period in the House of Commons.

The granting of membership in the United Nations organization to Ukraine and White Russia was a touchy question when Attlee faced his press conference, and his blunt answer that Britain supported the move led to a series of other questions which drew no elaboration from him. The Indian question which always comes into such discussions caused him to answer again shortly but without sidestepping.

"Will the Indian vote be considered a second vote for Great Britain?" came the question.

"NO", came Attlee's answer.

• •

KIT SMART'S CAT

TWO hundred years ago Christopher Smart went to the madhouse, where he continued writing poetry, some of superior quality. Henry Holt and Company, publishers of his poem "Rejoice in the Lamb," recall a remark by Dr. Samuel Johnson, "I'd as lief pray with Kit Smart as anyone else. Another charge was that he did not love clean linen, and I have no passion for it myself." Here is an excerpt from the poem:

For I will consider my Cat Jeoffry.
For he is the servant of the Living
God, duly and daily serving him.
For at the first glance of the glory
of God in the East he worships
in his way.
For is this done by wreathing his
body seven times round with elegant quickness.
For then he leaps up to catch the
musk, wch is the blessing of God
upon his prayer.
For he rolls upon prank to work it
in.
For having done duty and received
blessing he begins to consider
himself.
For this he performs in ten degrees.
For first he looks upon his fore-paws
to see if they are clean. . .
For in his morning orisons he loves
the sun and the sun loves him.
For he is of the tribe of Tiger. . .
For every house is incompleat with
out him & a blessing is lacking in
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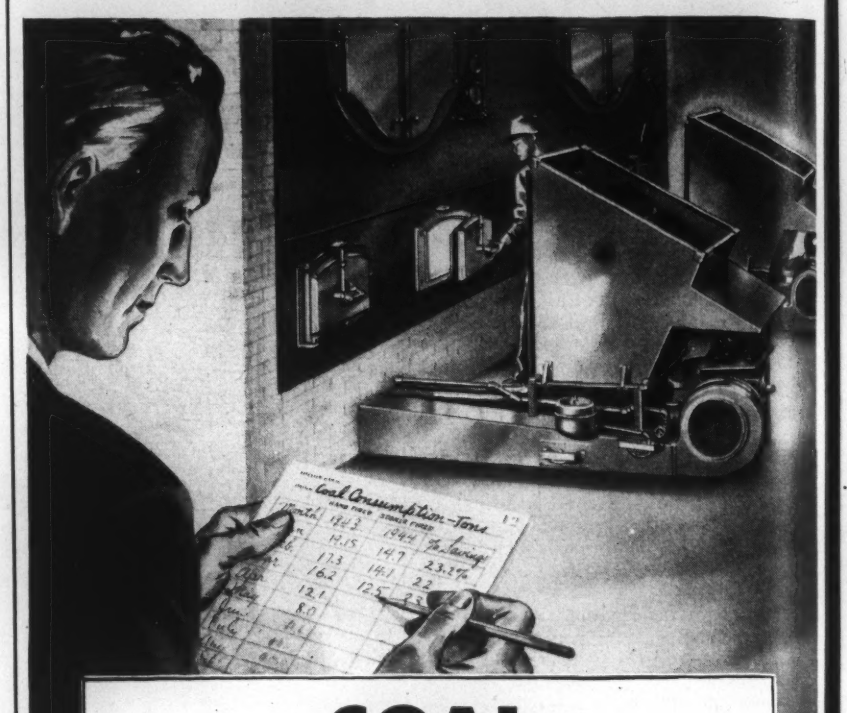

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Kyushu Likely Point Of Attack on Japan

By MURRAY OULTON

The most southerly of the islands of Japan, Kyushu, is a likely point for the Allied invasion of the homeland. Sixteen thousand square miles in area, the island is highly industrialized and, Mr. Oulton says, probably will prove hard territory to take.

FROM the northern tip of Okinawa it is only just over 300 miles to Cape Satano, on Kyushu (or Kiushu) the most southerly of the great islands of Japan. Its name means the "Land of the Nine Provinces."

It is a matter of historic interest that it was from Kyushu that the Prince of Satsuma set out for the Ryukyu archipelago (of which Okinawa is the chief) to rob the Luchuans of their independence. Their king was carried off to one of the provinces of Kyushu, Kagoshima, where he remained in exile for many years.

Will the next American landing take them to this southern bastion of Japan? The conquest of this territory would not be easy, for it ranks as one of the world's great islands, with an area of nearly 16,000 square miles, including outlying islets. Moreover it contains some of Japan's biggest centres of war production. The homeland will be desperately defended.

Kyushu lies off the coast of China, about 500 miles from the mouth of the Yang-tse-Kiang. Indeed, there is a popular belief among its inhabitants that the sands of Kyushu come from China. Much of its scenery is extremely beautiful, and it is volcanic in nature.

Centre of War Industry

The chief interest of Tokyo's warlords in Kyushu, however, at the present time, is as the centre of war industry. Most of the main plants have been repeatedly bombed by super-fortresses during the past year. Included among them are the great aircraft plant at Omura and the steel works at Yawata.

This industrial centre lies 65 miles from the southern naval base of Sasebo. It is often known as the "Pittsburgh of Japan." The steel works there are the largest in the Empire. They turn out immense quantities of armor plate and other ordnance items, and account for nearly three-fifths of the country's total steel output.

In the northern half of the island lie Japan's largest coalfields, in the area of Chikuzen and Buzen. Their output goes to feed the steel plants at Yawata and the important shipbuilding and naval yards at Nagasaki and Sasebo. The latter city, only about half a century old, has expanded with the growth of the Japanese Navy until now its population exceeds 100,000. Today it ranks as the third naval station in the Empire.

Kyushu, because of its strategic position in the line of main Japanese islands, facing both the China coast and outwards towards the Pacific, besides guarding the strait between Japan and Korea, has always played an important role where the navy has been concerned. The Japanese Navy may be said to have originated at Nagasaki. There in 1860, an armed wooden steamer was laid down. It was the first steamship to have been built in the country.

Nagasaki itself is the Japanese port which has had the longest association with the outside world. This is because of its position as it is the first port of entry for ships coming from the south or west to Japan. It was the sole emporium of foreign trade in the hands of the Dutch and Chinese, and became exceedingly prosperous. For long it was the only point of contact with foreigners.

Nagasaki lies at the head of a bay about three miles long, and has one of the finest harbors in Japan. It is famous as a shipbuilding centre, and there are large docks and extensive engineering works. The docks belong to the celebrated Mitsubishi Company (the Company of the Three Diamonds), a great shipping concern. The port has been heavily attacked from the air.

Normally Nagasaki is one of the leading coaling ports in the Eastern Seas. It is fortunate that some of Kyushu's subsidiary coalfields lie close at hand, actually from three islets lying off the mouth of the harbour, only nine miles off.

BETTER LEARN SPANISH

TOTAL population of the Three Americas is, 281,000,000; total population of the 20 Latin American Republics, 132,000,000; total English speaking population of the Three Americas, 144,000,000; total Spanish speaking population of the Three Americas, 86,000,000; total Portuguese speaking population of the Three Americas, 45,000,000; total French speaking population of the Three Americas, 6,000,000;—From a summary by a Spanish-American Consul in Montreal.

A charming photograph of Princess Elizabeth, taken while she was undergoing training at an A.T.S. Centre in Southern England. She is a Second Subaltern, but like all the other trainees, she learned the practical side of motor car maintenance.

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Century Ago Franklin Departed for Arctic

By R. F. LAMBERT

The discoverer of the North-West passage, Sir John Franklin, left England on his voyage 100 years ago this month. The writer recalls episodes of what ranks as one of the most perilous adventures and greatest tragedies of Arctic exploration.

Just one hundred years ago, on May 18, two small ships sailed from Greenhithe, England, on one of the most momentous voyages ever undertaken by the British Navy. They were commanded by Captain Sir John Franklin, and their orders were to discover and sail through the north-west passage to the Pacific, thus setting the seal on fifteen years' intensive exploration of the North American coastline.

At the age of 59, Franklin had already made three trips to the Arctic, and was the senior naval officer in Britain with thorough experience of this type of navigation. His ships, the Erebus and the Terror, were fitted with all the latest safety devices of the day. They had provisions for three years, and for the first time in the history of polar exploration each of them carried, besides its sails, an auxiliary engine of 20 horse-power.

A month later they reached the coast of Greenland and said good-bye to the supply ship that had accompanied them across the Atlantic. Then in a terrible Arctic storm they sailed north. Sometimes the men had to get out on to an ice-floe and pull the ships along with ropes; sometimes they sailed along channels so narrow that movements in the ice threatened to smash their hulls.

In these wild and stormy waters they were often cheered by the sight of a Hull or Aberdeen whaler homeward bound with the season's catch. But on July 6, in the vicinity of Lancaster Sound, they passed the last whaler and saw no other sign of humanity.

The bad weather prevented Franklin from following his intended course and he had to go farther north than he wished. At last, after weeks of battling through the ice, a large stretch of open water was sighted. But shortly afterwards the ice closed in again and got worse than ever. In September, Franklin turned south and reached Beachey Island, where he decided to spend the winter.

It was then discovered that much of the tinned meat which formed the basis of their three years' rations was bad. However the little party was not unduly perturbed, and some of them went on a shooting expedition, though the birds were too wild to give them much success. Others built an observatory. Of the 138 officers and men who made up the two ships' companies, three died. The sun disappeared in November and came up again the following February. And at last the look-out stationed on top of the island shouted the long-awaited words: "Floes in motion!"

Only Fortnight Left

For several weeks the two ships battered their way to and fro, making little real progress. Not till the middle of August, with scarcely a fortnight's good sailing weather ahead, did they find a passage. Along this they rapidly made two degrees of latitude, then the passage contracted and the way was barred by ice and islands. Still they pushed forward whenever a chance offered, until the ice closed over them and there was no chance of moving till spring.

Their position was about as dangerous as it could be; the pressure of the ice was so great that floes were sometimes flung half-a-mile above the high-water-mark of the neighboring islands. The ice-pack groaned continually, and it seemed a miracle that the two ships kept unscathed.

In May Lt. Graham Gore and Mr. F. des Voeux, of the Erebus, set out on foot with six men to chart the way. On King William's land they built a cairn and left a message to say that all was well. Then they pushed forward till they reached the American mainland and returned full of spirits with the great news: the passage was right ahead.

But it was a sad ship's company that greeted them. Overcome by anxiety, by the hard conditions and the poor food, Franklin was dying. An officer writing in his diary described the commander as delightful, and that was the general opinion. There was real sorrow when his body was commited to the ice, but fortunately nobody then knew the horrors Franklin had been spared.

30 Miles In Whole Season

That spring the ice never let up at all. Slowly the floe in which the two ships were embedded drifted southward until by the end of the season it had covered 30 miles; but they were separated from open water by another 60 miles. In September the drift became slower and then stopped. Neither the Erebus nor the Terror had been able to move an inch under her own power.

By now food was getting short and scurvy was rampant. The mouldy meat affected everyone's health; there had been a number of fatalities already and that winter nine officers and twelve men died. The original party of 138 was now reduced to 104.

When spring came, the joint commanders, Crozier and Fitzjames, decided that the only hope was to try to reach safety across the mainland. It was a desperate decision, but the only possible one; salt meat was the only food left, and to feed cases of scurvy on that much longer was to invite death. The whaleboats were packed with 40 days' provisions and other stores and fitted on sledges. And on April 25, 1848, having been ice-bound for two years, the Erebus and the Terror were abandoned.

It took the party three days to cover the fifteen miles to King William's Land. There they lightened the load by dumping axes, rope, clothing and other items, and pushed on towards the mainland. Before they arrived it became clear that if any of them were to survive, the fit men must go ahead as fast as they could. The party therefore split in two and the sick started back towards the ships.

The others got to Cape Herschel on the mainland and put a record in a cairn. Then they turned south in an attempt to reach the Great Fish River. The journey became a nightmare. A man would fall face foremost in his tracks and his companions would push on without a backward glance. So it went on until at last not a man was left alive. When the last one died we do not know.

No less than 39 expeditions set out to ascertain what happened to Sir John Franklin and his men, and from their discoveries the story was gradually pieced together. The clues were gathered from the records left by the ill-fated expedition to the mainland, and from wandering Eskimos who had seen them trek southward or later discovered their corpses.

These expeditions, one of which was financed by Franklin's widow, incidentally did a vast amount of exploring and finally cleared up the mystery of the north-west passage. But the honor of finding the passage has, by universal consent, been awarded to Franklin himself, and he is credited with it on the pedestal that has been erected to his memory, at public expense, in Waterloo Place, London.

• •

PUTTING IT BALDLY

THIS kind of book arouses the same dread in the sensitive reader as the night-club master of ceremonies who starts laughing at his own jokes before he tells them. Most of the radio and movie gag-writers who turn out this sort of stuff get stomach ulcers sooner or later, and for all we know the effect on the readers may be the same. Why take a chance? RUSSEL MALONEY in the New York *Times*.

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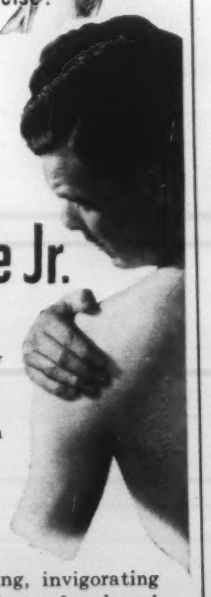

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To Save Forests With Miracle Insecticide

By CHARLES R. CORNELL

It was a scientific curiosity for almost 70 years, but in 1939 news flashed out of Switzerland giving full credit to DDT for the rescue of its potato crop from destruction by the Colorado beetle. Agricultural and entomological authorities swung into action with tests of every kind; the Jap armies swung down through the Pacific and cut off our sources of pyrethrum and rotenone, hitherto vitally necessary ingredients for insecticides; and soon DDT was gaining world fame, first in Naples, where it checked the typhus epidemic, then in the South Pacific, where it killed the malaria-bearing mosquito. Now they're using it in Canada.

ACTUAL spraying of DDT, the war-born insecticide, on the valuable spruce stands in the Lake Nipigon country north of Fort William is scheduled to start May 18. Amphibious planes of the R.C.A.F. which have been surveying the 100 square miles of timber threatened by the destructive spruce budworm will be especially equipped to handle the task, it is learned from R. N. Johnston, head of the Research division of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests. Although ready to start for the past three weeks, the program has been held up by severe cold weather.

It is expected that spraying will be completed by June 15. Representatives of the Departments of Agriculture both of Washington and Ottawa are arriving at Fort William to observe the progress and results of this large-scale trial of the wonder insecticide, and will be working with officials of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests, which is conducting this particular program. It is anticipated confidently that the spraying will check the progress of the spruce budworm which already has laid waste vast sections of valuable timber.

One of the largest tests of DDT to date, the experiment follows a recent trial of the insecticide in Algonquin Park. There the claims for this insect-killer were amply substantiated.

Continuing demand for lumber and pulp on Canada in large quantities is growing to such an extent that forest conservation experts have decided to study every means possible to prevent the destruction by insects of timber which is vitally necessary to meet mounting military requirements, as well as to provide an essential building material in the reconstruction of devastated cities and towns overseas.

Did Job on Typhus

It was DDT which was rushed to Naples in the spring of 1943 where typhus threatened to reach the proportions of an epidemic. Then military authorities on typhus control took over and daily some 20,000 persons, rich and poor alike, were being dusted with DDT. Over two million people were so treated, and soon the decline in the incidence of this louse-borne scourge was as abrupt as its rise had been steep. For the first time in history, a typhus plague had been arrested in mid-winter.

And in South Pacific areas where Allied troops were waging a grisly war with the Japs, not the least of the killers turned out to be malaria. Here the story of DDT was equally dramatic and equally effective. When Allied troops had to fight their way from island to island, with supplies of quinine at a very low ebb, the spraying of DDT proved fatal to all the mosquito types transmitting this dangerous disease.

DDT is a chemical compound which was discovered in the 1870's, and like many other products of scientific research, remained nothing more than an idle curiosity until 1939, when the first news of its successful application arrived out of Switzerland. In the form of a one-per cent dusting powder, it had been used as a deadly insecticide; it had save the Swiss potato crop from destruction by the Colorado beetle.

The reports of DDT thereafter read like fairy tales. DDT—or dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane, to give it its full name—proves relatively harmless to man and animal, but is a tested killer of many household insects, many of the innumerable varieties of insects which prey upon crops, and of many types of blood-sucking insects responsible for the spread of disease in animals and man. Its fatal action is said to be equally certain whether the insect ate the drug or simply touched it. As a film on surfaces, it is reported to be effective for weeks at a time.

DDT is effective in solution, or when used in a dusting powder. Readily soluble in many solvents, it is possible to disseminate clouds and sprays from the air as well as from the ground. On interior walls, DDT has been shown to retain the lethal effect for as long as 300 days. As a spray in solution, it not only kills insects on immediate applicaton, but continues to kill for months. Applied in solid form, it readily kills body insects.

General Purpose Use

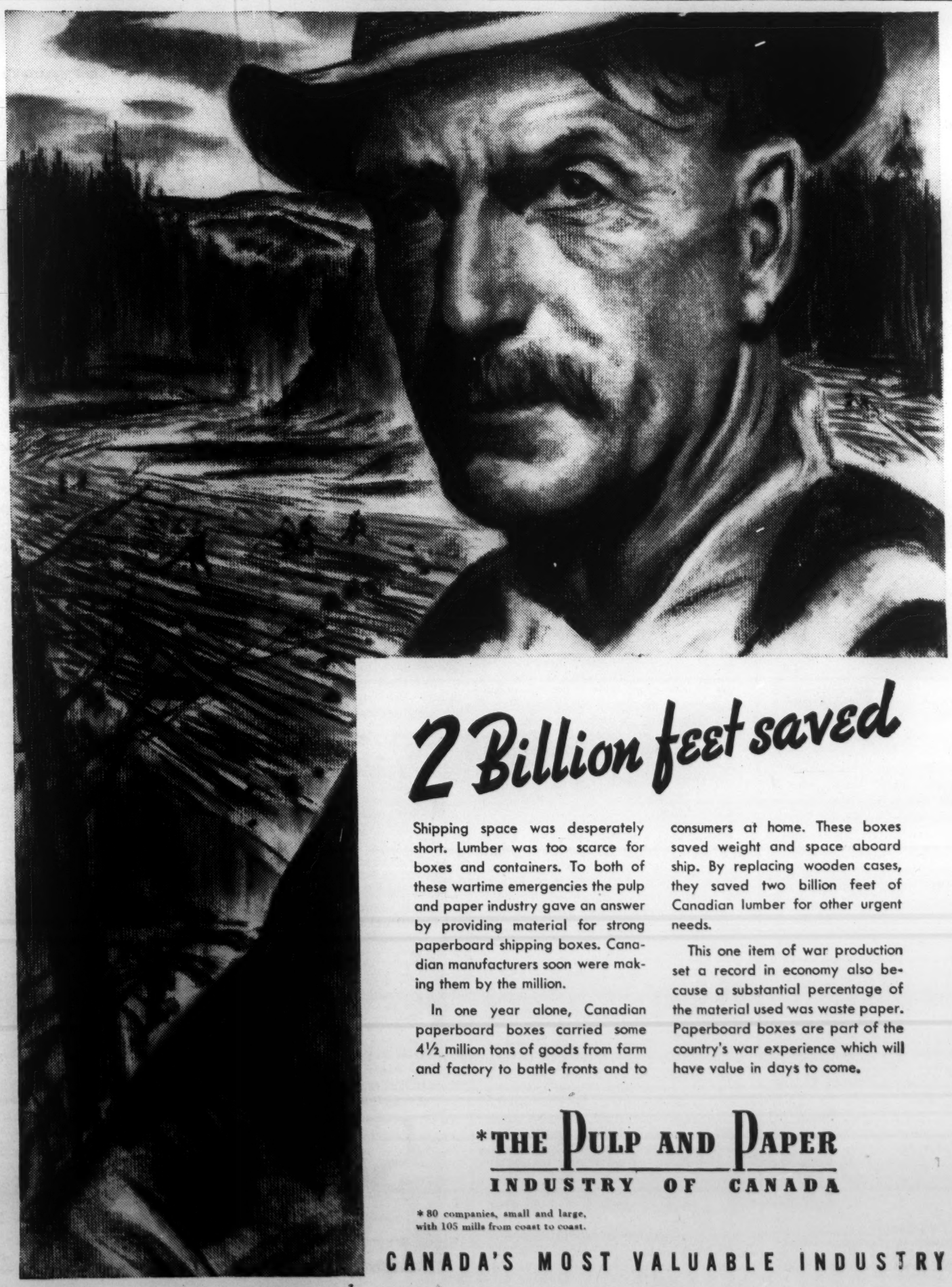
Only recently has DDT begun to come on the market for general purpose use, and even yet is being restricted by the Director of Pesticides for Canada this year to stable spraying, food packaging establishments, for hospitals, etc. None is yet available to the ordinary householder for fly sprays. When it does become accessible to the general consumer, it will be put up in suitable form only by regular insecticide manufacturers and released through the usual trade outlets. The day when it will be freely used on agricultural crops is still a little uncertain. Farmers will welcome its arrival for application as a dust on crops, as a spray for livestock in which it is a guaranteed de-louser and killer of flies, as a solution for application on interior walls of stables and barns. The householder will welcome its protection against the common fly and the hungry mosquito, as well as the destructive moth.

Production has been commenced by the Naugatuck Chemicals division of the Dominion Rubber Company at Elmira, Ont., which is the only manufacturer in Canada. While some component chemicals are being imported from the United States, it will soon become possible to obtain all ingredients in this country.

The investigation of all the possibilities and limitations of DDT has not yet been completed. Its claims as an insecticide have been only too well substantiated; unfortunately, it is as deadly to some good insects as it is to undesirable ones. It will kill beneficent lady beetles, it will under certain conditions kill the valuable honey bees. A recent test in the Algonquin Park in which DDT was sprayed from an autogyro in an attempt to combat an infestation of the spruce budworm brought these results: all the budworm moths were killed, as well as the budworms; and so were many other insects; and some frogs and snakes. But alive and healthy were the birds, the chipmunks, the mice, the beaver and deer in the park.

The findings of a seven-man committee which has been studying the effects of DDT over the past year indicate that this miracle insecticide is a valuable weapon against insect outbreaks in the forest. According to Prof. T. R. Loudon, aeronautical engineer of the University of Toronto; Dr. R. R. Langford, who studied fishes and plankton; James Savage, biologist, who worked on aquatic invertebrates; S. Logier, amphibians and reptiles; B. Mackie, mammals, and K. E. Stewart, of the Forest Insects Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, "The repopulation of a small area by beneficial insects and other forms destroyed by the spray is a much faster process than replacement of the forest destroyed when an insect infestation gets out of control."

Authorities warn that the proper timing of applications against different pests under various conditions is yet to be determined. Various combination treatments of DDT with other materials must be tested in order to provide a practical, economical and efficient spray or dust.



2 Billion feet saved

Shipping space was desperately short. Lumber was too scarce for boxes and containers. To both of these wartime emergencies the pulp and paper industry gave an answer by providing material for strong paperboard shipping boxes. Canadian manufacturers soon were making them by the million.

In one year alone, Canadian paperboard boxes carried some 4½ million tons of goods from farm and factory to battle fronts and to consumers at home. These boxes saved weight and space aboard ship. By replacing wooden cases, they saved two billion feet of Canadian lumber for other urgent needs.

This one item of war production set a record in economy also because a substantial percentage of the material used was waste paper. Paperboard boxes are part of the country's war experience which will have value in days to come.

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20 SATURDAY NIGHT May 19, 1945

Repatriation Job Huge Task For U.N.R.R.A.

By W. N. BAIRD

U.N.R.R.A. has a school in England where it is training workers for the tremendous job of repatriating Allied Nationals in Germany. There are an estimated eight million prisoners-of-war and forced-workers in Germany, and if there should ever be a self-willed movement among them to find their own way home there would be dangerous chaos.

London.

CIVIL defence workers and high Army officers, well-known writers and local trade union officials rub shoulders at the staff college recently set up in England by U.N.R.R.A. at Reading. This college is training students in the repatriation end of U.N.R.R.A.'s work, the returning to their homes of the eight-and-a-half million men and women of Allied nationality who have been forcibly held in Germany.

Among the students are Poles, Czechs, French, Norwegians, Belgians and Dutch, many of whom made thrilling escapes from the Nazis. Some have done sentences in concentration camps, and watched their companions being shot. Others served in the Maquis or similar resistance movements. There are also British, Russian and American students.

The students are trained in batches of 50, and on the day of arrival they assemble in the common room and each is invited to tell his life story. Here are men who have fought plague, famine and earthquake in the world's most pestilential spots. Side by side sit a major-general fresh from an important command in Northern Ireland and a National Fire Service man who worked through the London blitz. A couple of rows farther on is a man who has been a naval commander, a hotel assistant, an electrical engineer and a canteen adviser.

Course Lasts Fortnight

The college was set up last October by J. S. Fulton, U.N.R.R.A.'s European Director of Training, and several hundred students have already passed through it. The Principal is W. Arnold-Forster, who was chosen because of his great knowledge of Europe. Before the war he ran an international school at Geneva, so he is experienced in handling students of many different nationalities. But now he has to teach them at a rate which in peace-time would have seemed impossible: the course at Reading lasts just a fortnight.

The students are divided into three categories — administrative, welfare and health — and they are already experts at their own jobs. But they have to be taught something about the chaotic conditions under which these jobs will probably have to be carried out.

A favorite method of Mr. Arnold-Forster is to set them an exercise. "What would you do," he asks, "if you were at an assembly centre and you learnt that 600 Poles were expected that evening? They are starving, dirty and in rags. Several may be suffering from infectious disease."

The students are divided into groups, and each answers the question from his own angle.

Long Day

Sometimes Army officers fresh from the Front come to explain what things are really like. The students start work at 9.30 and may go on till eleven at night, with a short afternoon break. They sleep in dormitories and mix freely together, regardless of the positions they occupied in civilian life.

After finishing the course at Reading, they come to London for further training. U.N.R.R.A. will be working under the Army, so they contact the military officers with whom they will co-operate. They also have discussions with representatives of the Allied governments whose nationals they will repatriate. These nationals will be sent home as and when the governments are ready to take them.

Visits to civil defence centres and various military installations teach them how relief work and the hasty adaptation of buildings were accomplished in Britain, and then, their training completed, they are made up into teams.

A team consists of about fourteen, including doctors, nurses and welfare workers, and is controlled by an administrator, who may be of any Allied nationality. Messing officers, drivers and other less technical workers are added later.

Each team takes charge of an assembly centre, which may have to accommodate anything up to 10,000 people. The arrangements are kept as flexible as possible because nobody can tell exactly what conditions are going to prevail in Germany. Nevertheless, those conditions can broadly be described in a single word—chaos.

Of the eight million odd Allied nationals in Germany about a quarter are prisoners-of-war and the others forced workers. Many are likely to have engaged in sabotage or even in active resistance against the enemy, particularly in the last days of the downfall.

Some are already sick through years of semi-starvation, and others are half crazed because of the brutal treatment they have received. Imagine what would happen if these millions of unfortunate people should follow their instincts unchecked and try to get home at once.

Could Be Tragic Confusion

Straggling across Germany without organized food supplies, they would probably be reduced to an extremity of want. Disease might spread and kill thousands. They would cut lines of communication and make future military operations impossible. And, when they finally reached home, they would inevitably add to the difficulties of Governments which, in some cases, will be hard put to it to maintain their existing populations.

So, pending repatriation, which will be carried out as quickly as possible, these people will be sent to assembly centres. Sometimes the centre will consist of requisitioned buildings; sometimes it will be a camp. The officials will improvise according to whatever is available.

Once arrived, the guests will get food, baths and clean clothes. The sick will receive prompt medical attention. The displaced persons themselves will be asked to help run the centre.

Many will have been cut off from their families, and their first wish will be to get in contact with them. Specially trained welfare workers will compile a register of lost persons, which will be circulated throughout Europe. In this way husbands and wives, brothers and sisters, parents and children, will gradually be brought together.

It is not forgotten that there are in Germany some thousands of quislings who will undoubtedly go to assembly centres and try to pass themselves off as loyal subjects of their countries. But as they are sorted out for repatriation their bona fides will be carefully checked, and the traitors are unlikely to escape punishment.

This, then, is how it is proposed to tackle the problem of assembling, sorting, nourishing and returning to their homes no less than eight-and-a-half million people.

It is an international problem, to be dealt with, appropriately, by an international body. There is nothing exclusive about U.N.R.R.A. An American doctor may take orders from a Czech administrator, and a British welfare worker may be under a Polish superior. Loyalty cuts across all barriers of nationality.

If U.N.R.R.A. fails, Europe may be plunged into indescribable confusion. But if it succeeds, there is good hope for international cooperation in the even more formidable problems that loom ahead.

• •

TO MY GUIDE

I think the rudder of my ship,
Is lashing to and fro,
Since the hand of the stalwart pilot
Has let the tiller go.
And even though the sky be clear,
And the wind a gentle breeze,
There is a sense of something lost
That leaves me ill at ease.
Now Mariner take back thy task,
Exert thy will and ease my pain
Or else the company of our ship
Will vaguely grope in vain.

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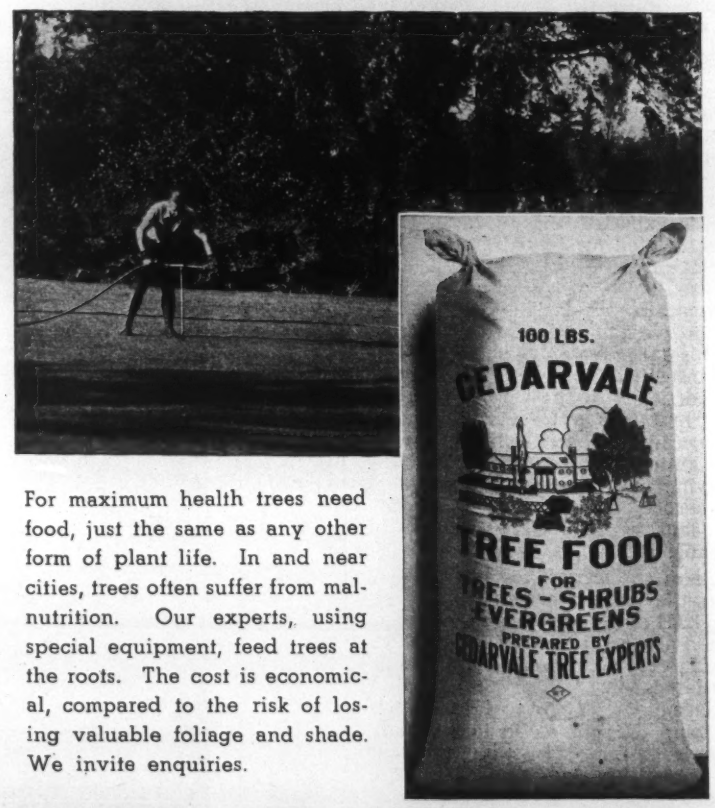

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ISN'T IT THE TRUTH? By Ti-Jos No. 74

WHY, JUNE! COME ON IN! I DIDN'T KNOW YOU WERE IN THE V.A.D.
YOU HAVEN'T SEEN ME SINCE I ENROLLED LAST YEAR. NOW, I'VE FINISHED MY FINAL TRAINING HERE
AND WHERE ARE YOU GOING NEXT?
TO ENGLAND! I'VE JUST BEEN POSTED... AND I'M SO THRILLED
WISH I WERE GOING WITH YOU! BUT I SIMPLY CAN'T AFFORD TO JOIN THE V.A.D.
WHY NOT? WE'RE PAID, YOU KNOW... WITH EVERYTHING FOUND ...AS WELL AS A UNIFORM ALLOWANCE
THAT'S WONDERFUL... AND ALL I NEEDED TO KNOW! MEET YOUR NEWEST RECRUIT
I'M SO GLAD, ELSIE...
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Petain and Hindenburg Welcomed the Nazis

By D. L. WILSON

Military dictatorship and demagogues, the writer points out, can't get along without each other. No regime can get along without the support of the masses, and to capture this support is beyond the power of military leadership. This was responsible for the strange marriages between Hindenburg and Petain, both monarchists, and the Nazis.

Both despised the individuals with whom they had to deal, but both were willing to submerge personal feeling to gain their own ends.

MARSHAL PETAIN, as he awaits the justice of his countrymen, may think with some envy of that other marshal who never lived to see the ghastly results of the Fascist plague he loosed upon the world. Marshal von Hindenburg is dead and his body lies no man knows where. Marshal Pétain still lives, but only to face the penalty of death.

It is difficult to trace any pattern in the European anarchy of our times; but there are certain resemblances in the lives of the two marshals that will repay the study of future historians, and reveal in the strange and uneasy alliance of soldier and demagogue, of aristocrat and plebeian, the basis of the Fascist seizure of power.

Italy, fittingly enough, provides the classic example: a country in economic chaos, a corrupt bureaucracy, a cynical and discontented intelligentsia. Given these elements the way to military dictatorship is clear but not certain.

No régime in the highly developed technical age we live in can exist without the support, active or passive, of the broad masses. To capture them was beyond the power of the militarist circles surrounding the Italian monarchy. This was the task of the mob-orator, the fiery ex-Socialist. Mussolini. The Italian aristocrat joined hands with the blacksmith's son and Fascism was born: the pattern fixed.

Two Illusions

In Germany it was the uneasy conjunction of Hindenburg and Hitler that made the death of German Democracy certain. In France, the union of Pétain and Laval provided the most shameful epoch in her history.

Even Spanish Falangism provides no exception, for although it is true that General Franco had no Laval or Hitler, his dictatorship was imposed by foreign conquest and still lacks the mass support that could give it even the air of permanence.

Germany, a country with a wholehearted admiration for the *Kraftmensch*, saw in Hindenburg the strong, silent man, the general who had so massively defeated the Russians at Tannenberg. France saw in Marshal Pétain the repository of French honor and the hero of Verdun, who had spoken the undying words: They shall not pass!

As a fact, Hindenburg's victory at Tannenberg was won by that unbalanced military genius Ludendorff. While Pétain, far from being the hero of Verdun, had actually suggested that the French forces retire to the left bank of the Meuse. Generals Nivelle and Mangin were the real heroes of that bloody yet glorious victory.

In March 1918, the Germans broke through the Allied line, in the final effort that exhausted them. Pétain had actually wanted to desert his British and American Allies and make a separate peace. Yet both men survived the war with their prestige not only intact but enhanced.

Confuse People With Army

It is perhaps natural in soldiers, especially ageing soldiers, that they should see nothing but confusion in the hurly-burly of democratic politics. In democracy, which demands an inner discipline of a people only long years of tradition can give, they see a lack of that outward discipline and perfect functioning to which the handling of armies has accustomed them. They confuse statesmanship with generalship, a people with an army. They long for a disciplined nation.

This was the basis of Hitler's appeal to Hindenburg, although he loathed the vulgar fellow whom he called the "Bohemian corporal". Pétain's leanings towards Fascism were stronger, although his business with the repulsive Laval was conducted on an even more antipathetic basis.

Like the German President, the Vichy "Head of the State" was a devout man. Hindenburg, a Lutheran, did not like the Nazi attitude to religion. Pétain, a Catholic, detested the ex-Socialist free-thinker from Auvergne. His leaning was towards the rule of State and Church, the theocratic militarist dictatorship of Franco.

In 1934 he became the French Secretary for War, and responsible for its equipment. According to a statement he made at the time, he seemed fully aware of the warlike nature of Germany's new régime, and of the new methods of warfare that would most likely be employed. He proposed not the mechanization but the mere multiplication of the French army.

After this extraordinary solution of the problems of an army that five years later was to be defeated by a handful of tanks, he became Ambassador to Spain. Here there is no doubt he was in his element, and in active conspiracy with Laval to introduce this desirable state of affairs into democratic France.

It was at Laval's invitation that he announced himself head of the State when France collapsed, and in her name capitulated. Then followed the shabby parody of dictatorship.

"We. Philippe of France." The slogan, "Fatherland, family, work." The mystical announcement that France's present sufferings were the retribution for past sins, and that only by the way of penance could she be redeemed.

The outcry of all France against Laval and the injustice of the Riom trials was so spontaneous and indignant that both had to be dropped. Thereafter, Pétain became Germany's abject slave, a puppet invested only with the shreds of power, the living witness of his own defeatism and impotence.

Not once during all this tragic farce had he one good word to say of Britain, whose defeat he had regarded as desirable and certain. He accused Britain, whose troops later bore the brunt of the struggle for French liberation of deserting France in her hour of need. He accused Churchill, who even in the hour of defeat made the noble offer of full partnership within the Commonwealth, of betrayal.

Robbed of all dignity, he strove to range himself with the enemy dictators who made him and all France their mockery. Today he shows no repentance. "What I did, I did for France," he exclaims.

He mistakes the charge. It is not that he betrayed France, but that he embraced Fascism, and thus betrayed all mankind.

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These are but two examples of a general policy of C-I-L. The index of selling prices of its manufactured products is today 14% *lower* than in 1929, whereas the index for wholesale prices by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, including importations, is 7% *higher* than at the same date 15 years ago.

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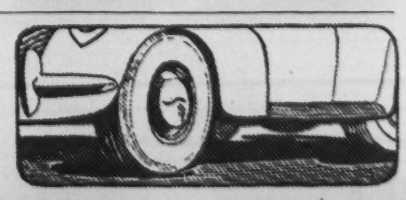
"It spoiled my evening . . . everything went well until my escort spilled the drinks — and ruined my dress." After the war, more and more dress materials and other fabrics will be treated with water repellents supplied by C-I-L; "Velan", "Zelan" and "Aridex".

"More mileage from my tires?" Yes, Chemistry helped put more mileage into your tires when, some years ago, it made available rubber compounding chemicals. And wartime development work with these and other chemicals has increased the service from synthetic rubbers, too.



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THE LONDON LETTER

No Swift Return to Peacetime Life is in Sight for Britain

By P.O'D.

ST. GEORGE at last has killed the dragon, but the evil that dragons do lives after them, and there are many reminders that it is going to take a long time to clear up the mess that this one has made of the world.

Cheerful persons, who have been looking forward eagerly to a rapid return to the conditions of peacetime life as they knew it before the war, have been getting some rude but salutary shocks. Those Government Departments, which have been more and more rigidly ruling our lives for the past five years, have announced with a certain grim satisfaction—or that may be merely our jaundiced view of it—that they will feel obliged to protect us against ourselves for some quite considerable time to come.

The other day the Committee on Rent Control brought in its report, recommending that such controls should be exercised for at least ten years more. So the landlord who could rent a house today for two or three times what he is getting, or could sell it at the extremely fancy prices that are now being paid, if it were empty, can spend the next ten years or so figuring out how much money he is losing every month. The only concession the Committee will make to him is that, if he lived in the house himself before the war and wants to get it back for his own use, he can do so—provided this does not inflict greater hardship on the tenant, and he can get a court to give him an order. Fat chance!

The Board of Trade also steps forward with a nice collection of red flags of warning as its contribution to the festivities. Furniture restrictions—no timber, and no likelihood of getting any from abroad. Textile restrictions—no labor available. No sheets and blankets—still wanted for the Forces and the hospitals, and production only a fraction of requirements. No alarm-clocks—but let's not worry about that! We might as well sleep—until that gets rationed too.

Towels are another item on the list. There are hardly any to be had—except on dairy farms. Dairymen are allowed a towel per cow per year. Some of the cows, it seems, are less fussy and don't mind using another cow's towel, and so the dairyman gets a few extra for himself. Not that dairymen are especially fussy about towels either that I ever noticed, but fortunately there are a lot of things you can do with towels besides washing with them, as farmers' wives have no doubt discovered. There will probably soon be a fashion for towel-coats in rural areas. Oh, well, it's an ill wind. . . .

Parliament is Touchy

Parliament has some very queer old customs, and is oddly touchy about any infringement of them—the less useful the custom, the touchier about its observance, it would seem. One of these is that each new Member must be introduced by two sponsors, whose duty it is to vouch for his identity and present him to the Speaker. In ancient days that may well have been necessary, but surely not now. A joker might as well try to impersonate the Prime Minister.

Still the customs of Parliament are the customs of Parliament, and therefore sacred institutions. So when the new and first National Scottish Member walked up the aisle alone to the Speaker's chair recently, he raised a row that obviously startled even him. He was promptly bundled out again to stand humbly behind the Bar of the House.

The next day he came in again, a chastened man and duly sponsored. He would have done better to stick to his guns. There was no chance of his being permanently excluded. But Parliament has a way of taming its rebels—new and old. The lesson will probably do Dr. McIntyre a lot of good. At 30 he is young enough to learn.

Black-out Habit Strong

Even the dim-out has now gone, except for a five-mile strip around the coast. There it still is in force for fear of the guidance land-lights might give to prowling submarines. In the rest of the country people may show as much light as they please. But the odd thing is that the removal of the restrictions doesn't seem to make so very much difference.

After more than five years of it, people have got into the habit of keeping their curtains drawn. Besides, in the interest of fuel-conservation, there are no shop-window displays, no electric signs, and a general curtailment of street-lighting, which is in any case less necessary with Double Summer Time and the long spring evenings. So London streets at night do not look so very different now that the ban on lighting has been lifted. But it is none the less cheering for that to know that it has been lifted. The end of more than 2,000 nights of darkness!

Great Imperialist

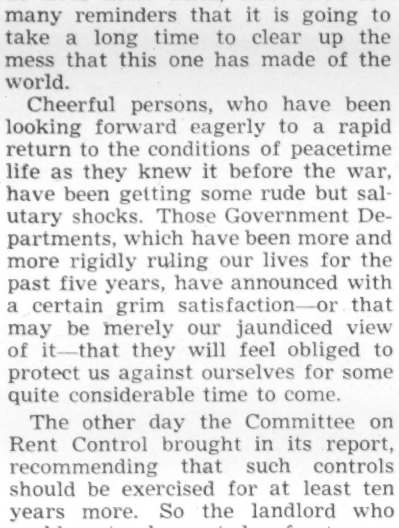
PEOPLE who are fond of talking of British colonial administration as if it were a form of imperialist exploitation, would do well to consider the career of Lord Lugard, who died recently at the age of 87. He was one of the really great African administrators. To him more than to any other one man immense areas of central and west Africa owe the peace and security in which their populations now live. He was avowedly an Imperialist, but an Imperialist who never forgot his duty to the native peoples he governed. That duty he always put first.

It is more than fifty years ago that Capt. Lugard, an officer on half-pay from the Norfolk Regiment, took service with the British East Africa Company. The slave-trade was then the terror and curse of Central Africa, and he immediately set about putting it down. He conducted expeditions against the slavers, and as a result of his intervention a British protectorate was established over Uganda and Northern Nigeria.

In 1897 he raised and commanded the famous West African Frontier Force. So effectively did it do its work, that he was soon set free for purely administrative duties. From 1900 to 1906 he was High Commissioner for Northern Nigeria, and finally became Governor-General of the whole territory. In 1923 he was appointed British Member of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations.

Probably Lord Lugard's greatest contribution to the development of British colonial policy was his institution of dual control or, as it is sometimes called, indirect rule. He worked always through the tribal chiefs, feeling that the only way to lead these backward peoples along the difficult path of civilization was by taking full advantage of their traditional laws and customs.

The success of his method is the proof of its wisdom. Later administrators have carried it still further, but he was the great pioneer.



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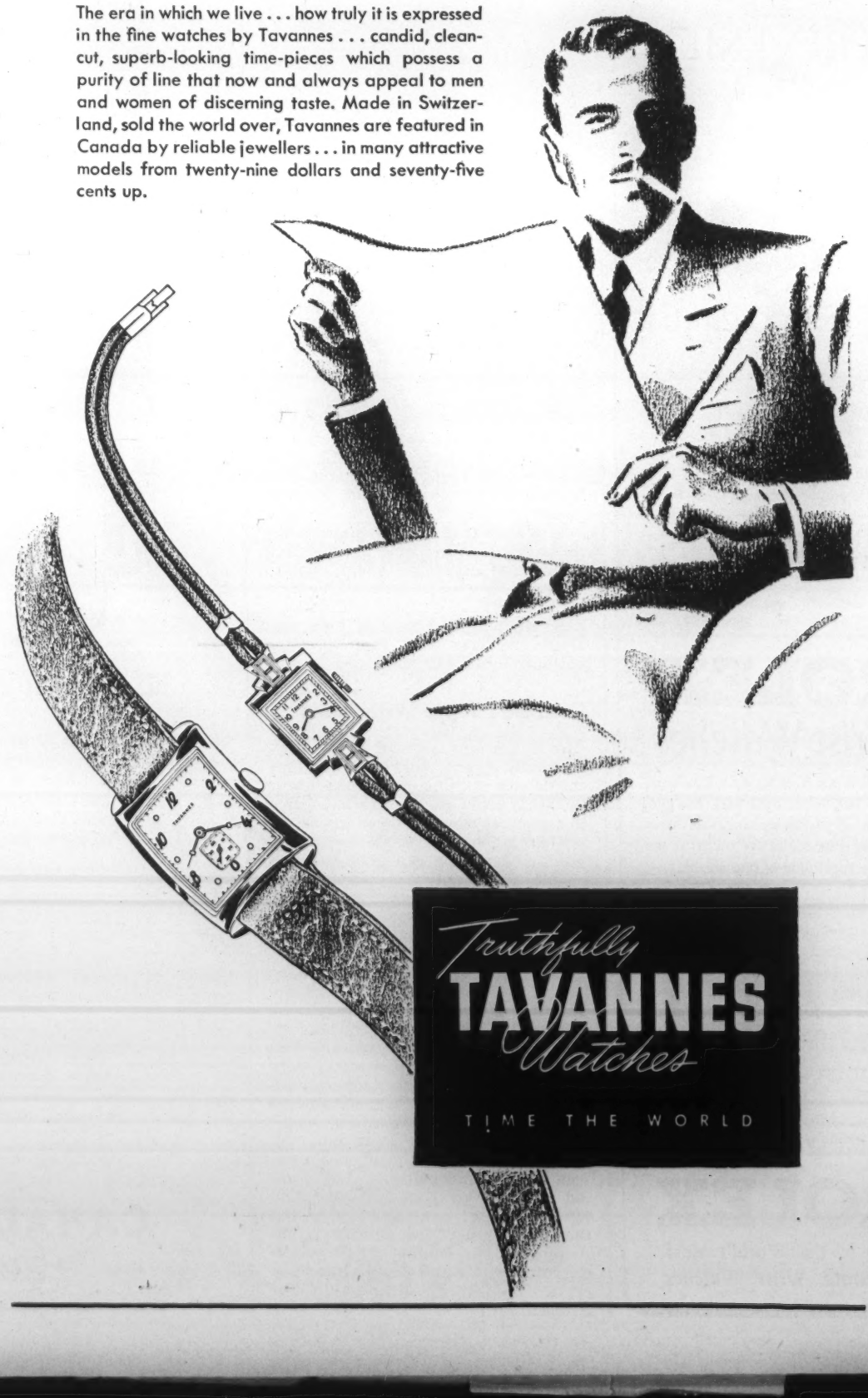

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TIME THE WORLD

THE WEEK IN RADIO

Radio Had the Chance And On V-E Day Showed What It Could Do

By FRANK CHAMBERLAIN

ON THE Day of Victory in Europe, and on the days that followed, there were three or four special C.B.C. broadcasts which warrant comment. The outstanding dramatic broadcast, it seemed to me, was the half-hour production written by Lister Sinclair, of Toronto. It was called "The Day of Victory". The script was published in SATURDAY NIGHT issue of May 5, so there is no need of quoting any of it here. For clear, concise writing with an idea and a purpose, Sinclair's script was tops. In this slim, tall, quiet, bearded young man, who lectures in mathematics at the University of Toronto, I think we have a writer who has already made Canada sit up and think.

Sinclair told me he enjoyed writing "The Day of Victory" more than any other play he has written. He had thought about it for a long time and so when he sat down to write, it came to him easily. His first radio play, 'Refugee", was produced on "Stage '44". Since then he has written many more, among them the well-received "Play On Words", which he considers the best he has done so far. He has acted in a number of his own plays although he enjoys more just to sit back and listen as one of the audience. The son of an electrical engineer, he was born in Bombay and went to school in London. He came to Canada six years ago and was in Vancouver before moving to Toronto. He is married, and is giving serious thought to one day making play-writing his full-time profession.

THERE were other plays which deserve comment. One of them was written by Len Peterson. He called it "V-E Day in Chicotin, Alberta". It was a delicately-written, simple story of what happened in one family on the day the news came. Peterson wrote the script four ways, and the one to be used depended upon when the news of victory came, in the morning, afternoon, evening or night. Certain lines were to be cut out of the script if not applicable. J. Frank Willis produced and directed this broadcast.

Another play, "The Second Day", I must confess was completely over my head. Written by Lieut. Joseph Schull, it was poetic, allegorical, mythical. It was beautiful in places you could understand, but it did not register with this listener. Frank Willis produced it, and was also narrator.

There was another play, an hour long, which listeners praised. It was called "The Road to Victory", and it was written by Gerald Noxon, of Niagara-on-the-Lake. The script is 43 pages long. Andrew Allan produced and directed the broadcast, the music was composed and conducted by Lucio Agostini. The all-Canadian cast was headed by John Drainie, Lorne Greene, Hedley Rainnie, and Alan King.

This is what Andrew Allan said of this broadcast: "It was the toughest one I've ever had to handle. The technical difficulties were many and great. The difficulty in a documentary play of that sort is getting pace. I found myself becoming a conductor as well as the producer for I had to build pace around the recorded parts. Never before have I spent so long on rehearsal . . . we rehearsed from noon till 7.30 p.m. Monday night and then again on Tuesday. The last part of it had to be written on the spot, for it could not be finished until details of the surrender were known. "Gerald Noxon wrote the last part of it like running copy and Lucio Agostini wrote some of the music right on the spot. His music was superb. Wallace King and Fred Tudor ought to get gold wreaths for the technical end of the play. Men like that are born, not made. John Drainie and Lorne Greene were excellent. The beauty of using Lorne Greene's voice was that all through the years of the war his voice has been associated with dark days, and in the play his voice was used for those periods and with tremendous effect. A lot of people said the play expressed their emotions of V-E Day, for it seemed a quick review of their life during the war years".

Of the other broadcasts on V-E Day what can one say? "Magnificent" is perhaps the word for it. Millions of listeners clung to their radio hours at a time.

RADIO has become a great recorder of historical events. When you heard Charles Collingwood, of C.B.S. describe the actual surrender of the Germans at Reims, and the German commander's voice could be heard, and Field Marshal Montgomery's stern clipped words, "You, General So and So . . . sign here," you felt that you were actually there. It was the same when Matt Halton broadcast from Berlin.

King George, Winston Churchill, President Truman, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt . . . all day long there was a succession of world figures. The greatest reporters in radio, Ed Murrow, H. V. Kaltenborn, Morgan Beatty, Bob Trout, and several Canadian reporters, kept listeners constantly informed. Allied generals who had been only a name before, suddenly became personalities, with voices. Through music, Toscanini, Rubenstein, Melchior, Kreisler, Traubel, Frank Black, Hersenhoren, Agostini, all helped to give expression to the gratitude that was in people's hearts.

ONE of the more significant trends in Canadian broadcasting is the much-needed Summer Radio Institute to be conducted at Queen's University July 3 to August 16. It has long been the complaint of would-be radio writers, announcers, actors and engineers that there was no place where they could study. Of course there has been Columbia University, which is said to have the finest radio course on the continent. And there are other less complete courses at other universities in United States, but Canada has until this year ignored the art of broadcasting so far as training courses are concerned. A Toronto technical school held a night course last winter, but it cannot be said that it was anything more than an elementary course of study.

The Queen's University Summer Institute is an experiment arising out of the drama side of the existing School of Fine Arts held every summer at Queen's. More than 11 C.B.C. officials are slated to lecture. One or two from the private stations will be there. Dr. R. C. Wallace is the organizer of the Institute, and Dr. G. B. Harrison, head of the English Department at Queen's, and Prof. W. H. Angus, director of dramatics, will have part in the proceedings, class instruction be given by Aurèle Séguin, of Montreal, director of the French network's Radio-College.

Fifty students from all parts of Canada are expected to attend the Institute. The course will include workshop practice in the elements of script writing, radio speech, microphone technique and production. So far as the writer knows, this is the first Institute of its kind to be formed in Canada. No credits will be given, but certificates will be issued to those completing the course on a high standard. Prizes will be offered for the best radio plays. The General Manager of the C.B.C., Dr. A. Frigon, is to give the first lecture July 4.

PEOPLE are beginning to spend their money on worth-while things. York Knitting Mills, for instance, has just awarded to the winners of their "Singing Stars of Tomorrow" series prizes of $1,000, $500, $250 and the numerous $100 awards. The Ontario Government has announced scholarship awards to boys and girls who are believed to have special musical talent and need further training. H. V. Kaltenborn, the noted news commentator, has presented a $10,000 scholarship trust fund to the University of Wisconsin for the study of radio.

OTHER developments in Canadian radio: The Canadian Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. has launched a new radio program Tuesdays at 8 p.m.

Hector Charlesworth prepared Toronto's contribution to the series "Music in American Cities" on May 10.

John Drainie, Grace Matthews, Andrew Allan, Stage '45, Alys Robi, Lucio Agostini and Samuel Hersenhoren all won "La Fleche" trophies for "distinguished service in the field of radio", conducted by a radio monthly.

Ettore Mazzolini is conducting an interesting series of broadcasts on the Dominion network Tuesdays at 9 p.m.

Michael Barkway, of the B.B.C. is due to arrive in Canada early in June to replace S.J. de Lotbiniere who returns to the special events department of the B.B.C. in London.

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For this woman, in her youth the toast of the town, marries a famous diplomat, and having borne him a daughter, deserts them both for a light 'o love, then for another, and another, tours the world in a second-rate theatrical company, and writes a scandalous novel. She then marries a rich army officer (probably in spite of him) and comes to her autumnage as a *poseuse* devilishly charming to all about her. The daughter she had deserted, and later tried to kidnap, is brought up to hate the memory of her mother, but is a copy of her in self-love, cleverness, charm and lack of morals. For she deserts her three children and ends (after exploits) in a madhouse.

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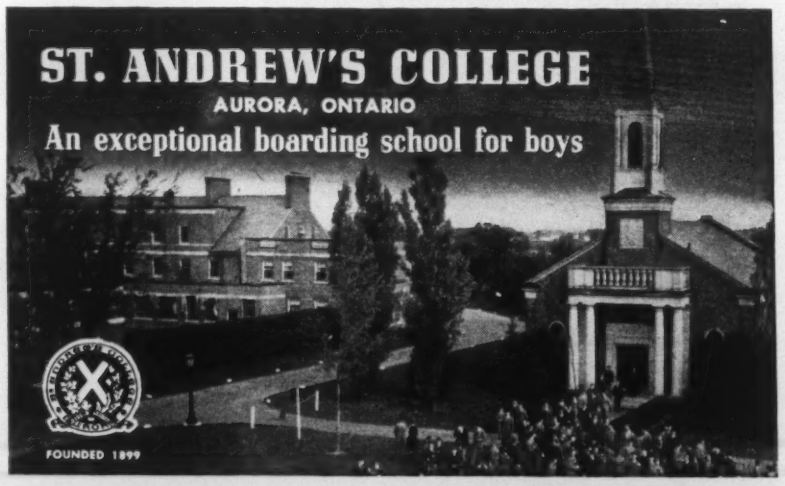

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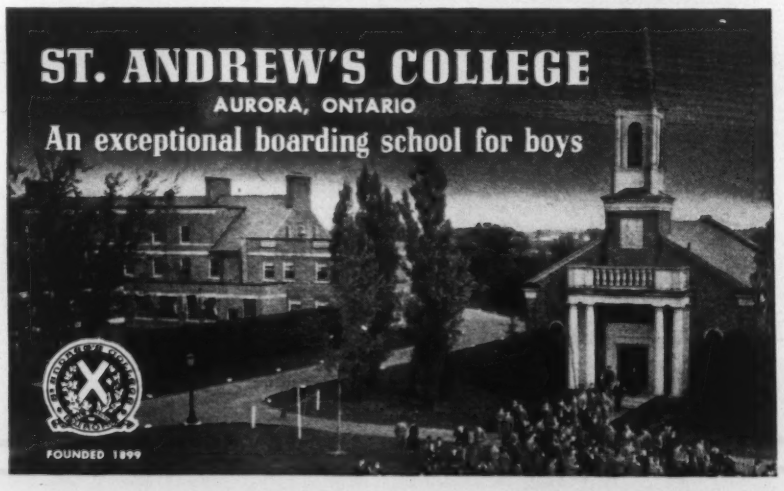

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WORLD OF WOMEN

The Black Satin Dress That Was Made in Two Hours

By BERNICE COFFEY

THIS column was present recently at a dramatic demonstration of skilled craftsmanship when we saw a dress made in a little under two and a half hours in one of Toronto's "better dress" manufacturing houses.

It began as a strange looking affair of factory cotton pinned and sewn together on a form by the designers. From this the pattern was cut from heavy brown paper, which was passed on to one of the cutters at a long wide table. Here black satin was quickly unreeled from a large bolt, smoothed out and the paper pattern laid over it. Then the cutter's scissors handled with the nonchalant dexterity of experience, rapidly bit into the satin.

The pieces then travelled through many hands—to the sewing machines where seams were sewn, to a pinking machine which trimmed the inside seams to prevent ravelling, to another machine which created buttonholes with the speed of Thurston pulling a rabbit out of a hat. On it went to the hand-finishers, women seated at a table centered by a rack filled with spools of thread of all the colors of the rainbow. Their quick, flashing needles gave it the final finishing touches that are one of the hall-marks of a "better dress"—fine, invisible stitches around the neck, sleeves and hem.

At last it was ready for the examiner, who presided over a corner of the large room surrounded by a small jungle of dress judies of all sizes. This eagle-eyed gentleman slipped the dress over one of the forms, scrutinized it for size, fit, workmanship, gave a quick nod of approval and sent the dress on its way to the pressers.

Pressers almost always are men for strength as well as skill is needed in this last important operation. They almost disappear in white clouds of steam as they use their irons with quick and firm, yet delicate dexterity. Irons seem heated to a point that endangers the fabric, but the pressers assured us that steam irons cannot singe—let alone scorch.

Well, we returned to Mr. Louis Berger's biscuit colored showroom and waited to see the now completed dress, reflecting meanwhile on the days we had spent during our single brash attempt at making a dress. After a short pause—"the model has to wait for the dress to cool after the pressing"—she appeared in the black satin dress.

One of those deceptively simple dresses for which satin, black satin, is the perfect medium, it had the long, fitted torso effect, short cap sleeves. The deep square neckline was accented by large flat satin bows at the sides. Another bow tied way below the waistline at the back. One of those dresses that bridge the gap between daytime clothes and the non-existent long evening dress, the sophistication of the black satin and the sassy bows emphasizing uncluttered lines left one with the vague impression that the wearer was "up to no good."

This dress, and others of its kind, will not be seen in the shops until some time in August—the month when we begin to yearn for something less simple than summer cottons and turn to satin, black satin.

Carry On

MRS. Clara McEachren, National Chairman of the Women's War Work Committee, has issued a most urgent appeal to Red Cross women workers throughout the Dominion to "stay on the job" as their help will be vitally needed in the months immediately ahead.

Stressing the immense needs facing us in liberated Europe today, Mrs. McEachren stated: "To the world has come the glad knowledge that the war in Europe is over. It has not, however, brought to an end the work of Red Cross. Certain Departments of Red Cross war service will necessarily be drawing to a close. But not the work of sewing and knitting. Rather, in this work we are facing a period of intense activity.

"The needs of Europe know no bounds," said Mrs. McEachren. "With the liberation of all countries comes the opportunity of shipping to them supplies of clothing, quilts and certain other household articles, replenished to the fullest extent that our materials will allow.

"Moreover, since V.E. Day, a call has come for 25,000 'Release Parcels' to have available for the Far East. This entails a total of upward of 100,000 articles to be made by women within the next two months.

"All this," Mrs. McEachren emphasized, "can be accomplished for the Red Cross only through Sewing Groups, which also issue wool for knitting at home, as we are under obligation to the Wartime Prices and Trade Board to use only such materials as are allocated to the Red Cross by the Government.

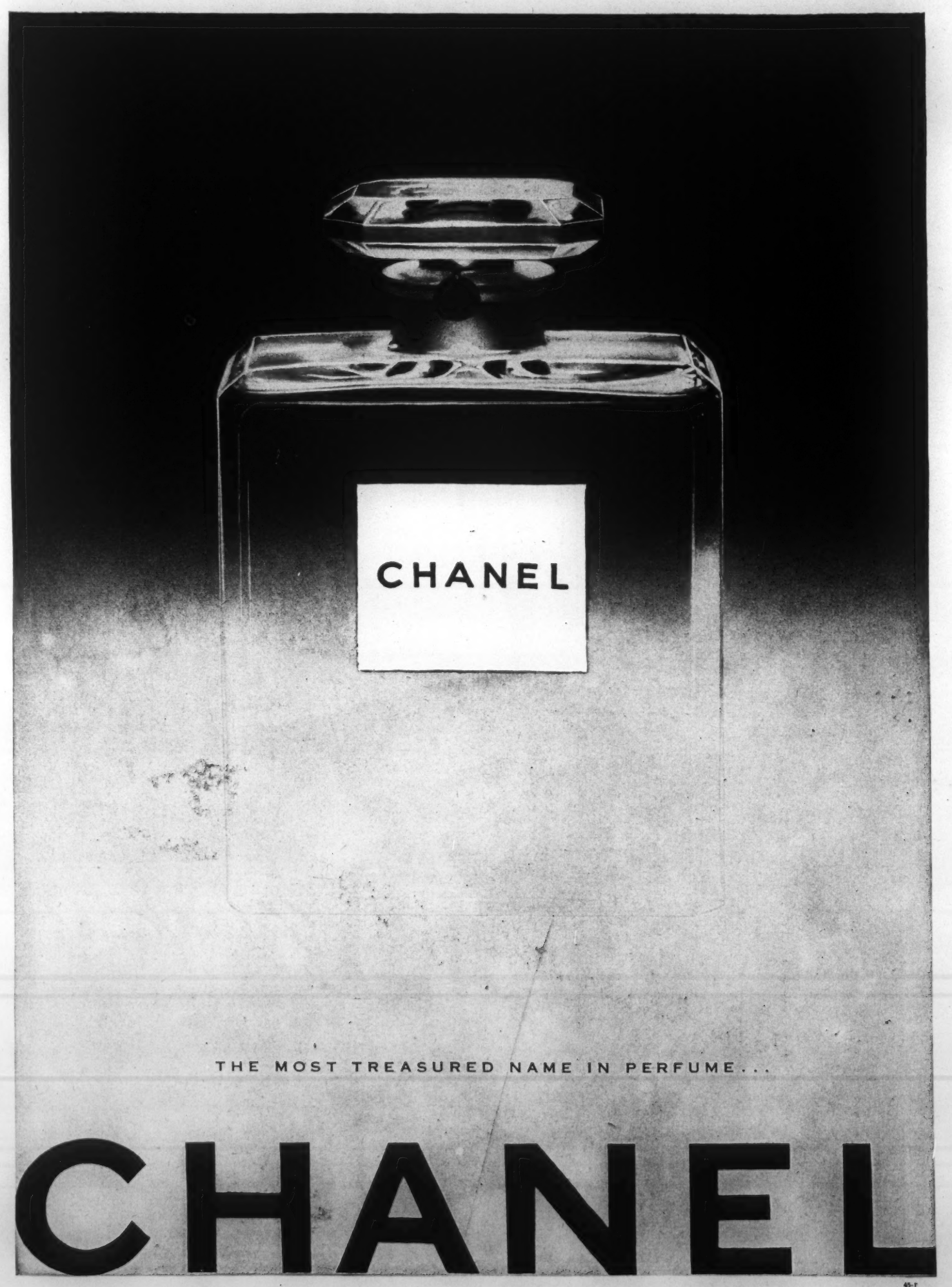
"We appeal, therefore, to our workers all over Canada to stand by us. We invite women released from other war activities to offer their services to the Red Cross."

In the Pink

There's a passion for pink that is reflected in cosmetics this season. On the fingers Shimmering Psyche Pink, a polish to which the originator, Peggy Sage, has added a new sparkle-ingredient with a silvery undertone, fires the fingertips like jewels. Miss Sage herself was present at the launching of her new polish at its Canadian coming-out party in Montreal. She blended the first colored liquid nail polish ever worn, thus making women more fashion-conscious of their hands than they had been since the days when the glamor-girls of the Nile dipped their hands in henna.

Women with that lovely ivory tone color, or with premature graying hair, will find particularly becoming Dorothy Gray's Portrait Pink Make-up. It comes in a pink and white striped box trimmed with navy and includes the works for a perfectly matched make-up — lipstick, dry rouge, face powder, plus a bottle of Flutter perfume. The box also contains a reproduction of an original painting by the artist Huldah, in a frame made of the new plexiglass.

Helena Rubinstein interprets the pink outlook with her Pink Champagne coordinated make-up with the rosy appeal—like the bubbling vintage for which it is named. This shade has been adopted by several fabric houses in the United States, and one of them has gone so far as to design an original print to go with this new make-up. Pink Champagne comes in five color-related make-up aids.



A Setting of Duck Eggs: Finis to a Dream of the Future

By MARY L. AKSIM

THE Boy was walking slowly down the gravel road, the new boots Tom had bought him yesterday sturdily levelling the stones, the plaid shirt and breeches Martha had laid out for him that morning a rough caress on his thin body. His lips were puckered to whistle, but no sound came, for fear of frightening the birds busy about their housekeeping in the old rail fences. A squirrel ran up a post and scolded him fiercely. The boy laughed aloud.

The air was sweet with spring on this first day of his belonging to Tom and Martha Jordan and the Boy was lost with the wonder of it all. Only yesterday he had got out of bed at the Orphanage and regulated his movements to the matron's whistle; to-day he was free, free, free and all the spring world his. He sat down on a stone warmed by the sun and watched two bluebirds shaping their nest. Perhaps he would just stay here, he thought, and never go home at all—but then he remembered the lunch Martha had packed for him for school—and started on again.

As he passed the sprawling farmhouse just below the Jordans', an old woman was waiting at the gate, a tin pail in her hand. She looked the Boy over carefully, but not unkindly.

"So you're the one the Jordans have adopted," she said, and taking his hand, closed it over the handle of the pail. "Here's a setting of duck eggs for you. Get Martha to set them under one of her hens and soon you'll have some ducks of your own."

The Boy was too excited to answer. Ducks of his own. He started off again, this time as fast as he dared go without shaking the precious eggs. Ducks of his own! Money of his own. What would he do with it? Ducks of his own. He'd buy something for Martha and Tom, too, and perhaps he'd send something at Christmastime to Jack back at the Orphanage. He could see the little fellow jumping up and down holding the parcel. Oh, it was good to be rich, he thought expansively. Ducks of his own. Money of his own. Money.

Martha laughed with him and called Big Tom and the three of them made quite a little ceremony of setting the eggs under a clucking hen. Big Tom and Martha looked at each other smilingly and watched the Boy in an ecstasy of ownership building a partition around the hen. Little ducks of his own. He sighed with all the responsibility of a man of property.

Man Of Property

The weeks went by as spring weeks go and one night Martha and the Boy looked at the calendar together. Tomorrow the ducks would hatch. They laughed at how surprised the old hen would be. The next afternoon the Boy ran all the way home from school. Martha saw him coming, happy tears in her eyes. She was tender, this big, angular Martha and she loved this Boy who had come to be like their own. In a box behind the stove seven little ducklings padded about restlessly, shoving their flat bills against the cardboard, drying their golden fluff in the warm air. The Boy was delirious, enchanted! He and Big Tom worked all evening building a duck pen in the back yard and they even dug a hole and sunk a big enamel basin for a swimming pond.

"We'll put water in it tomorrow," Tom said and went to finish his chores. The Boy squatted a long time in front of the coop where the hen was making warm clucking sounds to the ducklings beneath her wings. Then he poured a pail of water into the basin and went happily up the back stairs to dream of a long file of large white ducks each with a sheaf of dollars in its bill. Little Jack shouted merrily in his dream, too, and Martha floated airily about in a hat of flowers and flowing net.

Seven New Ducklings

Big Tom saw that something was wrong as he walked past the duck pen next morning. The old hen was throwing herself against the slats of the coop trying desperately to free herself—and at the bottom of the enamel swimming pond lay the soggy bodies of seven little ducks. They had found the pool and tumbled in, but the water had not been high enough to let them reach the ground again. Tom looked at them for a long time before he called Martha—then he climbed into the car and drove straight to a neighbor's to buy seven little ducks at any price he would name.

The neighbor was a kindly man and he agreed at once to the sale of the ducks, but he kept Tom talking about the crops and the season and neighborhood news so that the Boy had left for school when he came back.

Carefully, tenderly, Big Tom and Martha set the stage—the hen was recaptured and introduced to her new family, the dead ducklings were buried, the basin filled to overflowing. Then they waited.

He came on dragging feet—his small, pinched face like that of a very old man, inured to disappointment. Boisterously they led him out to the duck pen. He watched the seven small ducks swimming gaily around the pond, looked at the old hen with her head stuck anxiously out through the slats of the coop, he looked at Big Tom and Martha, like children enjoying a game.

He remembered to thank them politely, then turned away without enthusiasm, for these were not the ducks of his splendid dream—the ducks of his own. His very own.

Martha wiped away the tears on her apron and Big Tom strode off wrathfully to his evening chores. The Boy climbed the back stairs to his room and lay on his bed, weeping for little Jack, and Martha, and Big Tom, and the little dead ducklings.

White saddle stitching outlines the three - dimensional square armhole and simple cardigan neckline on a crepe dress by Maurice Rentner.

Pouchy, draped pockets are a clever variation of the peg-topped skirt of this New York-designed costume. Scarf laced through blouse neckline.

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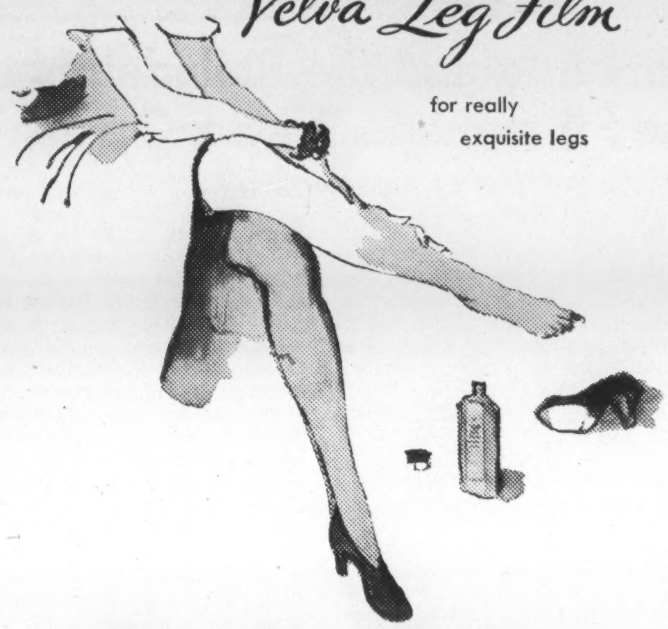

Elizabeth Arden

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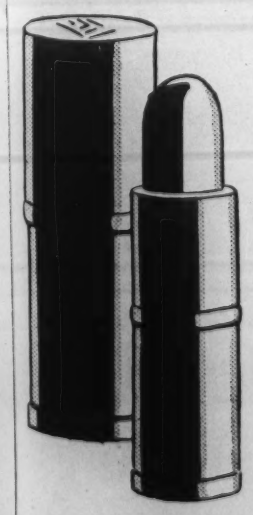

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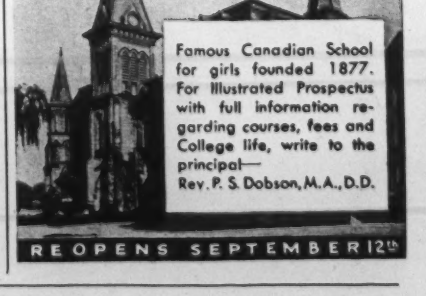

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Ormandy and the Philadelphians; The Promenade Season Opens

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THREE cities, Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto, shared the joy of last week's visit to Canada of Eugene Ormandy and the Philadelphia Orchestra, and some of the works mentioned in this commentary were probably heard in all three centres. But it so happened that the opening of the Toronto engagement coincided with V-E Day, which called for an alteration in announced programs and the substitution of Beethoven's 5th Symphony in C minor for his 7th Symphony. Of the eight works scheduled for the two Toronto concerts the latter work was that which I had most desired to hear; but under the circumstances I was glad to accept the change.

I do not know at whose instance Beethoven's Fifth was some time ago selected as a wordless paean of resolve and victory for the United Nations, but the idea spread like wildfire around the globe, and gained immediate acceptance. As interpreted by Mr. Ormandy and his legion at Massey Hall on an occasion when all listeners were experiencing a bewildered sense that the substance of things hoped for had been achieved, it did seem to express, as no other music could, the emotions of their hearts; a mystical unfolding of the evidence of things unseen.

The latter day apotheosis of Beethoven's most universally known masterpiece was, I am told, originally based on the fact that the fourfold iteration of a "note," enunciated like the knocking of Fate at the door of the mind, with which the symphony begins, signifies (in signalling) the letter "V". But the spiritual exultancy of the whole work makes it the most optimistic composition ever penned. It was a logical choice, moreover, because of all symphonies it is easiest to listen to; a work so stupendously lyrical that once heard it sings itself into the permanent consciousness of any musically receptive mind. It created itself during a period of two years when the composer was busily engaged in other works of importance; but all the while his thoughts must have been returning to it.

His notebooks show that the fateful opening phrase was an afterthought. It was a period when Europe was torn by war, though it does not appear that the symphony was ever actually of military intent. Yet Beethoven must have been unconsciously influenced because, in the opening of the Finale, he introduced for the first time in the history of Symphony the piccolo and the trombone, indispensable factors in the military march form. It may be added that purists severely censured Beethoven for these "vulgar" innovations. The records show that the whole work fell like a "blockbuster" on the musical world of Europe in 1808. In the course of many subsequent decades great men have had their say about it. The aging Goethe is said to have listened to it with grumbling disapproval, but was impressed in spite of himself.

It was soon realized that it was a people's masterpiece, not merely for the elect; and now it is more than ever so. It has attained the status of humanity's battle cry of freedom, I am satisfied that everyone who heard the inspired, exultant interpretation by Ormandy and the superb musical mechanism he directs, felt it as such in every thought, nerve and sinew.

There was also something satisfying to the exalted emotions of everyone in Cesar Franck's Symphony. Though it does not possess the incredibly vital optimism of Beethoven, it revealed, in Mr. Ormandy's rendering, a sense of eternal values, a cosmic quality difficult to define.

The only composition on the Philadelphia programs directly related to the present war was "Chant of 1942," by Paul Creston, a New York organist of 39 whose compositions have of recent years won five high awards of merit, and who, despite his name, is of Italian ancestry. Nobody can say whether any of the compositions inspired by the present war will survive more than a few years, but Creston's short work seems to be about the best of them. Much of its appeal is perhaps due to the fervor and urge of Mr. Ormandy's conducting; but as a contemporary musical document it has a definite splendor. To me it seemed like a musical commentary on Winston Churchill's speeches, candid in their pictures of the tremendous odds to be faced but with unflagging faith in ultimate triumph. Creston unquestionably has a superb grasp of orchestral resource and the second part is gloriously martial, though never blatant.

One gratifying factor in the emotional experience we have come through, is that so far as music is concerned it has brought forth none of the cheap "patriotism" prevalent in 1918, when beautiful music was forced off programs merely because it was of German origin—the product of an older, greater, cultured Germany which vanished 30 years ago. Thus nobody felt any revulsion against listening to such beautiful and flawless romantic music as the "Freichutz" overture of Weber, and "Siegfried's Rhine Journey" by Wagner; and most listeners enjoyed the jovial and sentimental strains of Richard Strauss's "Rosenkavalier" Suite, some of it new to concert audiences. Respighi's lovely and imaginative "Pines of Rome" is a product of times when Italy was Britain's ally, though more Russian than Italian in quality — for Respighi's teacher was Rimsky - Korsakoff. There was genial splendor in Ormandy's transcription of a Handel cocnerto in D major. All these works gave opportunity for display of exquisite tonal beauty and vitality of expression that is the dower of every member of the Philadelphia Orchestra.

Any kind of music would sound well on such an instrument, and on V-E Day the public was entitled to some popular patriotic music outside the formal routine of national anthems. The trombone passages of Elgar's "Pomp and Circumstance, No. 1," have always thrilled me, and I got another unforgettable thrill as the piccolo played by the great flautist, Mr. Kincaid, soared above the mass in Sousa's "Stars and Stripes". Of late years symphonic conductors have begun to realize that Sousa's best marches are perfect examples of their genre—recognition denied in his lifetime.

The Proms Begin

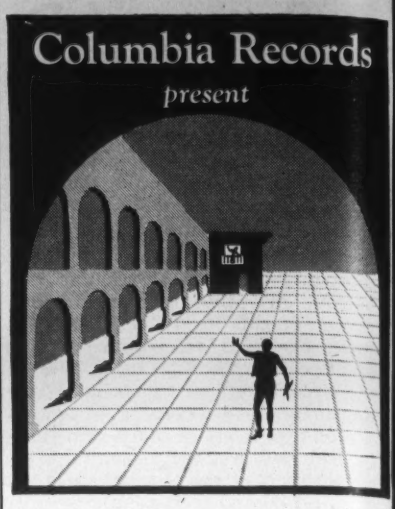
The Promenade Symphony series at Varsity Arena made a pretty good start on May 10 under a series of adverse circumstances of which damnable weather was the least; two nights of peerless performance by an impeccably great orchestra, and a general let-down in emotional energy after many days of expectancy culminating in hysterical excitement. It was difficult to awaken public enthusiasm under such circumstances. But Victor Kolar, one of the most enterprising of conductors, as well as one of the most urgent and temperamental, did his best with an unfamiliar program that needed more rehearsals, especially since the orchestra, though it still has a backlog of experienced players, contains many new faces.

Later in the summer Dvorak's 4th Symphony, heard for the first time in Toronto, despite the fact that it is 56 years old, would have aroused deeper interest. It is sufficiently brilliant, romantic and melodious to have won the composer international recognition that resulted in his coming to America and the "New World Symphony", now his only widely known symphony; though he composed nine in all. In a brisk and characteristic

Canadian Wrens, who perform various duties at headquarters of the Royal Canadian Navy in London, use their leisure time to advantage visiting many of the famous spots in England's capital. Here a group gets a bird's eye view of the world's largest city from a roof-top.

With time now to relax after their victory over the Hun in Italy, men of the British Fifth Army celebrated with a dinner for American forces who fought in the same area. Afterwards the troops were entertained by Patricia Burke, famous British stage and screen star, who sang for them.

Columbia Records present



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Scherzo from Borodin's 2nd Symphony the orchestra seemed timid in attack. Two beautiful items were unfortunately unsuited to so vast an auditorium. One was a suite for strings by Corelli, really chamber music. The other was an Intermezzo and Serenade which Delius composed for James Elroy Flecker's sensuous poetic drama "Hassan"; mainly passages for harp and solo violin, which would make charming chamber music also.

The evening was really saved for the majority by the contralto, Anna Kaskas, always a superb artiste. She sang arias by Gluck, Mozart and Rossini, all with beauty of expression, and her short lyrics aroused intense enthusiasm.

PROM CONCERT
Varsity Arena -- May 24 -- 8.50 p.m.
ROSE BAMPTON
Metropolitan Soprano
VICTOR KOLAR
Guest Conductor
Tickets: Res. $1.00, 60c; general admission 40c. Prom Box Office at Heintzman's daily (10 a.m.-4.30; Sat. 10-12.30; phone Ad. 6269; also Moodey's; Arena box office Thursdays.
Ernest Johnson, Manager

THE FILM PARADE

Childhood and Hollywood Fantasy Combine in "National Velvet"

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THERE are more foregone conclusions in "National Velvet" than you will find in a whole season of horse-racing pictures, but oddly enough this doesn't prevent it from being one of the season's best pictures. The outline of Enid Bagnold's novel was a natural scenario, the sort of thing that Hollywood can be trusted to handle with a flourish. The triumph of the screen version however is that it has captured along with the outline the story's inner excitement, oddity and persuasiveness.

This is the story of twelve-year-old Velvet Brown (Elizabeth Taylor) who is head over heels in love with horses, particularly the wild breakneck gelding belonging to a neighbor. Velvet wins the gelding in the unlikeliest of raffles and with the assistance of a tough little ex-jockey (Mickey Rooney), trains her horse for England's most dangerous steeplechase, the Grand National. When the great day arrives she rides him herself to inevitable glory in the flashiest finale the screen has seen this season.

Admittedly this is the kind of scenario calculated to drive any sensible movie-goer straight out of the theatre. As it works out however it is a wonderfully successful blend of childhood and Hollywood fantasy. Like the mind of childhood the picture is crammed with bright touching absurdities. All Hollywood had to do was to make them come true.

Hollywood of course is an old hand at making dreams come true. But it has seldom filled its implausible situations with such fresh and believable, if unusual, people. The Brown family consists of Velvet, her small brother Donald (Jackie Jenkins) and two teen-age sisters, Donald the five-year-old collects bugs in bottles and is an habitual and fascinating little liar. One sister has a passion for canaries, the other—the most nearly average of the Browns—is just boy-crazy. Mrs. Brown (Anne Revere), a sibylline but cheerful type, is a former channel swimmer. Mr. Brown (Donald Crisp) is the village butcher and only nominally the head of the family which is benevolently ruled by Mrs. Brown.

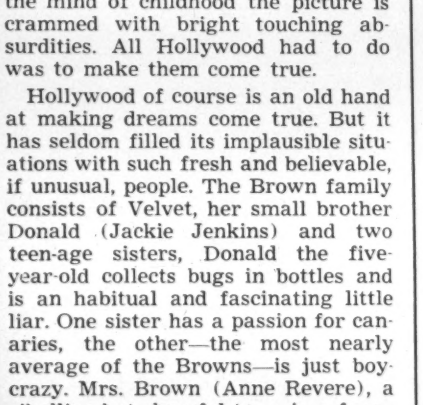
I liked them all, particularly Elizabeth Taylor the incandescent twelve-year-old who plays Velvet. Anne Revere's Mother Brown might be a little majestic at close quarters but her strangely unflurried performance in the midst of her turbulent family left one feeling that maybe channel-swimming is the ideal preparation for motherhood. I particularly liked Mickey Rooney as the dubious little tramp who reforms under the good influence of the Brown family and does it without shedding a tear or, better still, demanding a tear from his audience. Mickey Rooney is one of the finest young actors that Hollywood and his admiring public ever set out to ruin. Fortunately his talent can take care of itself. He is better than ever in "National Velvet". Apparently the Hardy series never laid a glove on him.

A Mystery Play

Although "The Woman in the Window" is a murder-suspect drama that couldn't stand up under the most rudimentary analysis it has several moments when you have to abandon analysis and just concentrate on enjoying a good scare. It's about a respectable professor (Edward G. Robinson) who meets up with a loose but lovely young woman (Joan Bennett) and lets her take him to her apartment for a drink and a chat. When a nasty stranger turns up and tries to choke him to death the professor kills him with a large pair of dressmaker shears—the last weapon in the world incidentally that would be likely to turn up in an apartment of such blatant leisure.

Under the circumstances the professor feels it would be wiser not to call the police but just dispose of the body himself. With great attention to detail he works out a plan for driving the body far out into the country and tucking it away in a heavily wooded copse. It sounds like a thoroughly practical scheme, but as it turns out the professor would have been a good deal safer if he had just stayed in the apartment and stowed the corpse away in the lady's electric "disposall". The inevitable blackmailer (Dan Duryea) turns up presently, and the harassed professor has to work out a plan for disposing of him too. Up to the final denouement "The Woman in the Window" though completely implausible, is sharp and stylish melodrama. A surprising ending has been contrived, which the customers have been requested not to give away. They can depend on this customer. Frankly it isn't the sort of thing I'd give away to a basement rummage sale.

Rose Bampton, guest soloist at the Promenade Concert, Varsity Arena, on May 24, Victor Kolar conducting.



Two Australian airmen examine a bronze eagle brought back from Dr. Goebbel's country house near Cologne, and presented to Capt. George Evans, D.S.O., M.C., "mine host" of the "Cock Tavern," Great Portland St., London. The Nazi flag was also found in Dr. Goebbel's mansion.

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Very Beautiful!
Misty, soft, flattering fox, has a magic way of making every woman who wears it look lovelier.
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THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

Sick Children's Hospital Ranks as One of World's Greatest

By ANN FOSTER

IN A SMALL, drab, improvised room in the basement of the Sick Children's Hospital in Toronto a doctor sits stooped over a flaxen-haired youngster who is having his throat examined. The door opens, and the Superintendent of the Hospital enters. "Well," he says, "how are things this morning?"

The doctor rises wearily and waves his flashlight in the air. "How are things?" he repeats. "Well, I'll tell you. To be quite frank, our nerves are at breaking point!" He motions with a naked arm around the close, crowded room, takes a deep breath. "Breathe the air in here, take a look for yourself!" he says, and sits down again to peer into the tiny open mouth waiting before him. He knows well that there isn't another doctor, or a single member of the nursing staff connected with the hospital who does not heartily agree with him.

Because of such scenes as this, which can be witnessed the length and breadth of the over-crowded hospital; because of the feeling that runs high among those who are working tirelessly to cure and prevent disease among the small people of Ontario, the second largest children's hospital in the world is on the way to becoming the largest and, it is hoped, the best equipped in the world. Plans already laid for a campaign to raise funds to build a new Hospital for Sick Children, are wide in scope and as enthusiastic as a large group of volunteer workers can possibly make them. Their hopes run high. But those perhaps most concerned, i.e. the medical and nursing staff of the hospital, while too busy in the present old, over-crowded building to do much more than grin hopefully when approached on the question, hold the highest hopes of all. Their work is too serious, too far reaching, too important to the welfare of the future citizens of Canada to permit continuance of it under the present most difficult circumstances.

How? Why?

"So many people," says one of the doctors, "imagine that a hospital for children is a place where burns, broken limbs and pneumonia are treated. Instead of which, we are actually in the front line of the fight not only in the cure of disease in children, but of its prevention as well."

This is a vast undertaking, and requires the work of doctors, nurses and scientists combined. In their labor at the Sick Children's Hospital, doctors and nurses work in cooperation with no less than eight University departments on fundamental sciences. The men in the laboratories have a field for exploration and analysis unequalled perhaps in the world, since the wards of the Sick Children's Hospital are their battle ground. It is here that they are able to answer the primary questions asked by the doctors themselves: (1) Why did this child come into the hospital? (2) How can we prevent this illness? (3) How can we improve this child's health?

At the Sick Children's Hospital where, during the year 1944, 9,730 children were treated *in* the Hospital and 60,858 given treatments and examinations in the Out-patients' Department, there is offered to doctors and scientists alike, an overall picture of children's diseases most difficult to acquire in any other way. And the record already achieved in prevention of disease, is one that fills every member of the staff with a very great and justified feeling of achievement.

To take only four children's diseases:

That of acute diarrhoea . . . . 1921 . . . . 410 cases; 1942 . . . . 25 cases.

Acute intestinal toxic condition . . . . 1921 . . . . 156 cases; 1942 . . . . 72 cases.

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THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

Sick Children's Hospital Ranks as One of World's Greatest

By ANN FOSTER

IN A SMALL, drab, improvised room in the basement of the Sick Children's Hospital in Toronto a doctor sits stooped over a flaxen-haired youngster who is having his throat examined. The door opens, and the Superintendent of the Hospital enters. "Well," he says, "how are things this morning?"

The doctor rises wearily and waves his flashlight in the air. "How are things?" he repeats. "Well, I'll tell you. To be quite frank, our nerves are at breaking point!" He motions with a naked arm around the close, crowded room, takes a deep breath. "Breathe the air in here, take a look for yourself!" he says, and sits down again to peer into the tiny open mouth waiting before him. He knows well that there isn't another doctor, or a single member of the nursing staff connected with the hospital who does not heartily agree with him.

Because of such scenes as this, which can be witnessed the length and breadth of the over-crowded hospital; because of the feeling that runs high among those who are working tirelessly to cure and prevent disease among the small people of Ontario, the second largest children's hospital in the world is on the way to becoming the largest and, it is hoped, the best equipped in the world. Plans already laid for a campaign to raise funds to build a new Hospital for Sick Children, are wide in scope and as enthusiastic as a large group of volunteer workers can possibly make them. Their hopes run high. But those perhaps most concerned, i.e. the medical and nursing staff of the hospital, while too busy in the present old, over-crowded building to do much more than grin hopefully when approached on the question, hold the highest hopes of all. Their work is too serious, too far reaching, too important to the welfare of the future citizens of Canada to permit continuance of it under the present most difficult circumstances.

How? Why?

"So many people," says one of the doctors, "imagine that a hospital for children is a place where burns, broken limbs and pneumonia are treated. Instead of which, we are actually in the front line of the fight not only in the cure of disease in children, but of its prevention as well."

This is a vast undertaking, and requires the work of doctors, nurses and scientists combined. In their labor at the Sick Children's Hospital, doctors and nurses work in cooperation with no less than eight University departments on fundamental sciences. The men in the laboratories have a field for exploration and analysis unequalled perhaps in the world, since the wards of the Sick Children's Hospital are their battle ground. It is here that they are able to answer the primary questions asked by the doctors themselves: (1) Why did this child come into the hospital? (2) How can we prevent this illness? (3) How can we improve this child's health?

At the Sick Children's Hospital where, during the year 1944, 9,730 children were treated *in* the Hospital and 60,858 given treatments and examinations in the Out-patients' Department, there is offered to doctors and scientists alike, an overall picture of children's diseases most difficult to acquire in any other way. And the record already achieved in prevention of disease, is one that fills every member of the staff with a very great and justified feeling of achievement.

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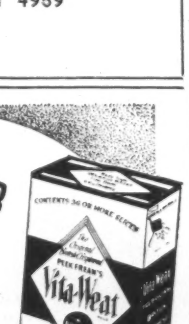

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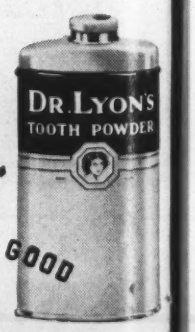

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CONCERNING FOOD

A Penguin in the Refrigerator and a Fillet in the Oven

By JANET MARCH

THERE is a movement on foot to glorify the vocation of the housewife, and quite a number of people have got up lately and talked high sounding stuff about home-making being the finest job in the world. Housewives took a good deal of this for the baloney it is, but now and then we get a real lift as when Sir William Beveridge in his 1942 report recommended specifically, "Recognition of housewives as a distinct insurance class of occupied persons with benefits adjusted to their special needs." Now when the talk gets down to real cash fundamentals like that it means something, even if the Report is still lying around with nothing much being done about it.

It's the variety in a housewife's job that is disconcerting and enchanting. You may be marvellous at housework but poor on cookery. Your linen cupboard may have an index on its wall tracing the life of every batch of sheets so that you know the best wearing brand. Or you may be one of those who just dig in the new package of laundry when necessary and buy some more sheets when you can't find enough to change your beds.

A few persons are able to do all the innumerable jobs around a house well. Their medicine cupboards hold no old prescriptions, they can drive a needed nail in straight, their mending is done each week not jammed in a cupboard in despair, their fur coats go and return from storage on the right day, and their accounts are miracles, which show how much money goes in meat, vegetables or eggs each month.

They are wonders, and I bet they work a fourteen hour day at it all.

One of the tedious things all housekeepers do is gathering up the family's miscellany and returning everything to its right place. The odd marble goes in the marble box in the toy cupboard, the movie magazines are carefully kept in a secluded spot in the attic—any suggestion of benefiting the armed forces by letting them read about Lana Turner's scheme of dressing room decoration is repudiated. They are kept for serious reference. Often a little discreet disposal can be done on old time collections of street car transfers and chocolate bar covers. What the eye does not see the heart will not grieve over, but you have to be sure to hide them deep down in the garbage can. This sort of thing takes endless time and at the end you have nothing to show for it except a slightly tidier house.

Perhaps we should all keep penguins to look after this particular chore around the house. I read a very nice book the other day in the line of parental duty. It was called "Mr. Popper's Penguins," by Richard and Florence Atwater. Mr. Popper had a passion for all things relating to the Antarctic and he had had a penguin given to him for a pet. To accommodate it the Poppers had air holes bored in their electric refrigerator and a handle put on in the inside of the door.

The penguin liked his new home and was a tidy bird so the first day he collected amongst other things—"Two spools of thread, one white chess bishop and six parts of a jigsaw puzzle. . . Two pencil stubs, one bent playing card and a small ash tray. Five hairpins, an olive, two dominoes, and a sock, a nail file, four buttons of various sizes, a telephone slug and a tiny doll's chair." The list continued for another half page. "Well," said Mrs. Popper, "these penguins may have heathen ways at the South Pole, but I declare I think this one is going to be quite a help around the house." The Poppers had trouble feeding the penguin for he liked live fish which cost a lot. No doubt we too who live inland would like live fish, or just killed before it hits the pan, but we have to depend on the wonders of modern refrigeration for ours. Try buying a whole fish and stuff it and see if you don't like it.

Baked Stuffed Fish

A three pound fish
½ cup of chopped mushrooms
1 tablespoon of chopped onion
3 tablespoons of chopped green pepper
1 cup of bread crumbs
1 egg
4 tablespoons of butter
1 teaspoon of salt
¼ teaspoon of paprika
½ cup of grated cheese
¼ cup of meat stock

Have the fish scaled and cleaned. Melt four tablespoons of butter and in it sauté the mushrooms, the onion and pepper. Then beat the egg and stir in the breadcrumbs and add the salt, paprika, mushroom, onion and pepper mixture and stuff the fish with it and sew it up. Roll the fish in the grated cheese and put it in a pan lined with heavy waxed paper. Baste it at intervals with the meat stock. Cook for three-quarters of an hour in an oven at 350.

Baked Fillets of Fish

2 pounds of fish fillets
1 can of condensed tomato soup
3 tablespoons of milk
½ teaspoon of curry powder
Cayenne
1½ teaspoons of salt

Cut the fillets up into the right sized pieces for serving and put them in a flat oven dish. Heat the tomato soup and add the milk, cayenne and salt and pour on the fish. Bake in a hot oven for twenty minutes to half an hour.

Helene Garnell designed this hat of pink straw with tall crown and trimmed it with twin bouquets of pink and purple violets, purple streamers.

Fresh Orange Dessert

2 tablespoons granulated gelatin
¼ cup cold water
1 cup hot water
¼ cup sugar
⅛ teaspoon salt
½ cup orange juice
1 tablespoon lemon juice
Orange sections

Soften gelatin in cold water for 5 minutes. Add sugar, salt and hot water and stir over heat until gelatin is dissolved. Add orange and lemon juice mixing well. Pour 1 cup of the mixture into a lightly greased mould and chill. When it begins to thicken arrange orange sections in it. Chill remaining mixture and when it thickens whip until frothy and thick then pour into the mould. Chill until firm. Unmould and garnish with additional orange sections.

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THE OTHER PAGE

Dawson Patrol of 1910 Proud Example of Arctic Heroism

By EDWIN C. GUILLET

IN THE history of the Canadian Arctic, where men have to be *men*, heroic endurance is a commonplace. No better example can be afforded than the ill-fated Dawson patrol of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police in the winter of 1910-1911.

On December 21, 1910, Inspector F. J. Fitzgerald and Constables Kinney, Taylor, and Carter left for Fort McPherson for Dawson. The patrol had three dog trains of five dogs each, but they were not of the best; and in order to travel lightly they were rather poorly provisioned for a journey, there and back, of some three months. Fitzgerald had once made the Dawson-McPherson trip, by a route that had fallen into disuse. He consequently relied largely on Carter, who had once been over the new trail. They had no Indian guides at the commencement, but made use of one for five days in the early stages and then paid him off. The distance between the posts was 475 miles, or at least twenty-five days' travel in average weather. But the going was rough, the season perhaps the worst, and the temperature as low as 65° below zero.

About the middle of February, when the patrol was overdue at Dawson, fears were expressed for their safety. A group of Indians that had been asked to guide the patrol for several days reported them at Mountain Creek, twenty days' travel from Dawson. As soon as arrangements could be made a search party was sent out, consisting of Corporal Dempster in charge, Constables Fyfe and Turner, and a halfbreed, Stewart. The report of Dempster describes the course of events.

A START was made on February 28 with three five-dog teams. On March 12 an old trail, possibly Fitzgerald's, was discovered, but there were no signs of a camp. A little later, on the Big Wind River, an abandoned camp was found, and there were remains of Royal Canadian Northwest Mounted Police supplies. Following the trail from it, the relief patrol shortly came upon several other camps close together, indicating that the party had been making very slow progress.

On March 16, in a small cabin on Mountain Creek, a cache of harness and other equipment was found, and the bones on the snow indicated that the party had eaten one of their dogs. The trail showed that the party had turned back towards Fort McPherson.

Some days later the searchers reached "Colin's Cabin", about 55 miles from Fort McPherson. There they found a dispatch bag full of mail. Twenty miles farther a ghastly scene was encountered. Two bodies, apparently of Kinney and Taylor, were found in these circumstances:

"Constable Taylor had evidently committed suicide by blowing off the top of his head with a 30-30 rifle which he still grasped in his left hand. Both men lay in bed side by side. A fire had been at their feet; each lay on his back; they had three Alaska sleeping bags, one under and two over them; there was a frying pan, camp kettle, a small tin with a few matches in it, an axe with a broken handle, axe being very blunt. The camp kettle was half full of moose skin which had been cut up in small pieces and appeared to have been boiled."

Covering these bodies with brush the patrol pushed on, concluding that the two others had left these men behind in a desperate effort to reach Fort McPherson. Ten miles farther on they found a pair of snowshoes, and a short distance off were the bodies of Fitzgerald and Carter. The last moments of these men are apparent from their appearance as described in Dempster's diary for March 22nd:

"23 below, cloudy, cold, raw wind from nor'west. Started 7.25 a.m. At 8.30 I found an indistinct trail leading to the bank . . . Climbed bank, which was a high cut bank, and on going into the bush a little way found bodies of Inspector Fitzgerald and ex-Constable S. Carter. Latter had evidently died first, as he had been laid out, hands crossed over breast, and face covered with handkerchief. He was lying on his back. Inspector Fitzgerald was lying on his back on the spot where there had formerly been a fire. Body partially covered by two half blankets. A blunt axe with a broken handle was lying near; there had been a good deal of tramping around as though getting firewood."

Covering the bodies with brush, the patrol pushed on to Fort McPherson the same day. Arrangements were at once made to bring in the bodies.

"The bodies of all four," wrote Dempster, "were in a terribly emaciated condition, the stomach of each was flattened almost to the backbone, the lower ribs and hip bones showing very prominently. After the clothing had been cut off, I do not think either of them weighed a hundred pounds. Constable Kinney's feet were swollen to almost twice their natural size. . . . The flesh of each man was very much discoloured, being a reddish-black, and the skin was peeling off.

The funeral was held on March 28, the four men being buried side by side in one grave. The Reverend C. E. Whitaker, Church of England missionary at Fort McPherson, conducted the service:

"A firing party of five men fired the usual volleys over the remains of our departed comrades, and even though the funeral was held in the most northern part of the Empire, away in the Arctic Circle, hundreds of miles from civilization, I am glad to be able to assure you that everything was done in connection with the last sad rites that could possibly be done under the circumstances, and I am sure that the relatives and friends of each deceased will be glad to know that it was possible to have Christian burial services read by an ordained minister of the Gospel over the remains of their loved ones. The grave was left open, and Cpl. Somers is to obtain a copper kettle and cut out the names of each man and attach it to his coffin, so that each can be identified."

THE relief patrol, having achieved its object, then returned to Dawson, making the trip in 19 days. They arrived in good condition except that each man's eyes were sore from the effects of sun and snow. The Superintendent of the Mounted Police, A. E. Snyder, reported to the Commissioner in Regina, highly commending their work:

"Cpl. Dempster and all members of his party are deserving of the highest praise. Not only did they make this patrol in record time, which was all the more remarkable as they had to search the rivers while travelling. which necessarily took them longer, but they travelled at a time when travelling is much more difficult on account of soft snow, high winds, blinding snowstorms, etc."

The cause of the tragedy is apparent from the diary kept by Inspector Fitzgerald and found under the bodies of Kinney and Taylor. The first hint of trouble—except the heavy going through deep snow—was on January 12, when Fitzgerald wrote:

"Left camp at 8 a.m. and stopped 3 hours at noon, and sent Carter to look for portage, but he could not find it. At 3 p.m. found that the river was getting very small; camped and sent Carter on ahead, and came to the conclusion that we were too far up."

The following day was similarly spent going up and down rivers in search of Forrest Creek. On the 14th a gale kept them in camp all day. Again on the 15th and 16th the search for Forrest Creek continued, but without success. On the 17th Fitzgerald concluded that they were really yost:

"Twenty-three below. Fine in A.M., with strong S. W. wind which turned to a gale in the evening. Did not break camp; sent Carter and Kinney off at 7 a.m. to follow a river going south by a little east; they returned at 3.30 p.m. and reported that it ran right up in the mountains, and Carter said that it was not the right river. I left at 8 a.m. and followed a river running south, but could not see any cuttings on it. Carter is completely lost and does not know one river from another. We have now only ten pounds of flour, and eight pounds of bacon and some dried fish. My last hope is gone, and the only thing I can do is to return and kill some of the dogs to feed the others and ourselves, unless we can meet some Indians. We have now been a week looking for a river to take us over the divide, but there are dozens of rivers and I am at a loss. I should not have taken Carter's word that he knew the way from the Little Wind River."

IF THEY had been able to cross the Hart River divide, the party would probably have encountered Indians who could have helped them; and much more big game is available there. Losing the trail at the Little Wind River, they lost their lives when they were unable to proceed to Dawson. Being experienced travellers they hated to turn back; but if they had done so when first they lost the trail they would have reached Fort McPherson.

Just before he died Inspector Fitzgerald made his will, writing it with a piece of charred wood. The scrap of paper was found in his pocket and read:

"All money in despatch bag, and bank, clothes, etc., I leave to my dearly beloved mother, Mrs. John Fitzgerald, Halifax. God bless all."

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Safety for the Investor SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 19, 1945 *P. M. Richards, Financial Editor*

Low-Tax Policy Vital To British Welfare

By GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Mr. Layton, discarding the theory that taxation doesn't deter investment, points out that in Britain, with industry needing such an extensive revitalization, it is imperative that postwar taxation policy in no way put a check-rein on investment.

The Government, through a statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has shown that it is not fully alive to this necessity.

London.

NEVER before in the history of Great Britain has the Government had so direct a responsibility for producing the conditions in which industry may achieve the greatest possible vitality; and never before has there been so great a need for industry to reach new levels of efficiency, and marketing new heights in initiative and imagination. The former proposition derives directly from the fact that the British Government has assumed a ubiquitous power of control in wartime and is pledged to continue with control where necessary in the postwar; the latter comes simply from the facts that British industry has been more completely dominated by war requirements than the industry of any other belligerent nation, and that Britain can sustain and improve her standard of living only by selling on a vast scale in oversea markets where all the world competes.

It is therefore of crucial importance that the Government should understand the acts that may produce the required conditions for industrial and business development, and should perform them with the least possible delay. Perhaps the major of these acts is concerned with taxation.

There are two opinions about the effect which taxation has upon initiative and upon the inclination of capital to seek a fertile home in industrial enterprise. Since the first and a continuing need of resurgent industry will be for adequate capital resources, it is necessary to discover which of these opinions is correct.

One, widely held, is that a high rate of tax cannot in itself deter the investor, and cannot therefore in itself prevent industrial initiative from achieving its maximum expression. This opinion is based on the ideas (a) that money will in any case be invested because there is nothing else it can do and (b) that only a tax of 100 per cent would effectively deter investment.

The contrary view is that high taxation does have a deterrent effect upon investment, and here the words of the late Gustav Cassel are worth repeating. He said "If investment involves some risk of loss as well as prospects of large profits, it will be economically impossible under a progressive system of taxation, even if it might be very remunerative at an invariable rate of income tax."

Lesson of Experience

It is not possible to waver between the alternatives. It is the lesson of hard experience that the investor does pull in his horns when taxation increases, and is the readier to take risks when taxation is relatively light. Indeed, it is a matter of commonsense that it should be so. High taxation lessens the possibility of substantial profit and underlines the importance of maintaining capital values by taking no risk with them.

What this means in terms of Britain's postwar tax policy is pretty plain.

It means that the Excess Profits

(*Continued on Next Page*)

Aussies Make Success of Mopping Up "Rear Areas"

In the Pacific, Australian troops have taken over the job of clearing the so-called "rear areas" of the Japanese, who were left in the wake of the American leap-frog advance from island to island into the Philippine group. New Guinea was the scene of most intensive fighting on the part of the Aussies before they captured long-defended Wewak, last week. These troops were waging war, not only against the enemy but against the jungle and all it entails. Much of the equipment had to be carried by native bearers on slings, attached to poles, as shown above.

On Bougainville (above) this tractor was used to clear great areas of jungle to provide space for additional landing fields and plane hangars. Even with spurs on their boots, signalman like the chap below, had to be as agile as monkeys to string wires and cables from tree to tree.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Discord on Unified Planning

By P. M. RICHARDS

WITH INDUSTRIAL reconversion and reduction of Government controls the topic of the moment, how many Canadians realize that the "Combined Boards" (the planning agencies set up jointly by Britain, the United States and Canada two and a half years ago which since then have virtually dictated the world supply and transport of raw materials and the production of military and civilian goods for these countries' common war effort) are to continue in operation at least until the capitulation of Japan and thus will exert a powerful influence on reconversion policies, the allocation of raw materials to reconverted industries and the re-opening of war-closed export markets? Their continuance until Japan's surrender was announced a short time ago by the three Governments concerned but attracted little public notice.

The five major agencies which make up this joint high command for the economic front are the Combined Food Board, the Combined Raw Materials Board, the Combined Production and Resources Board, the Combined Munitions Assignment Board, and the Combined Shipping Adjustment Board. At present they are largely concerned with relief and rehabilitation problems of the liberated countries, but will shortly turn their attention to the use of facilities and resources in conquered enemy countries and make recommendations for the disposal of Government-owned war surpluses abroad.

Ellis Haller, writing in *Barron's Weekly*, says that economic strategists in Washington are wondering whether these Boards should not be welded into a single United Nations top "production committee" for postwar use, or perhaps be embodied in a world security organization to guide peacetime planning on an international scale. Partisans of the Combined Boards are hopeful that a permanent future for them will get consideration at the San Francisco Conference. But this is by no means a universal view, Haller says. Foreign traders, particularly, whose markets have been dislocated by war conditions, hold that the broad emergency powers of the Boards should be terminated as soon as peace is assured.

Surpluses, Reconversion, Relief

The work of all five Boards, which were created in 1942, is tied together by a Central Committee responsible only to the joint chiefs of staff of the Allies. This committee meets once a week in Washington to review its satellites' progress and to plan new activities. "Sharing the scarcities" was the main job up until a few months ago—dividing up materials, facilities and resources. But today the task has changed to include the handling of surpluses, provision for war relief, and the engineering of a three-country conversion from war to peace.

What are the probabilities that some sort of combined production or raw materials agency will survive the Japanese war, to deal with world problems of production, allocation and transportation in years to come? Here is the opinion of W. L. Batt, U.S. representative on the Combined Production and Resources Board: 'The job of the staffs of the Combined Boards is to collect, analyze and interpret the facts. The achievements of the Boards will speak for themselves; if the people and the governments of the interested countries, joined perhaps by others of the United Nations, wish to consider the retention of some measure of combined planning, they will have something more than theory on which to base their judgment."

How Far With Combined Planning?

Proponents of joint planning in peacetime, reports Haller, assert that a permanent intergovernmental Board could be valuable in helping avoid surpluses by scheduling raw material output in advance; that it could help prevent future wars by watching the flow of strategic materials and calling attention to unnecessary stockpiling, and could encourage full employment by eliminating costly competition in overlapping industries. Another value of such a set-up would be in carrying on preliminary statistical work for international commodity agreements. An information-gathering body could collect data for production and marketing agreements in cotton, rubber, wheat, wool, tin, petroleum and similar products.

But other hard-headed businessmen in Ottawa, Washington and London are reported to be skeptical of how far such combined planning should be carried. They believe five years of limitations, controls and restrictions will make many producers and traders doubly eager to get back to a free and competitive market. At best, they contend, the Combined Boards may survive in an international "advisory agency" with powers far less broad than those now residing in today's wartime "economic high command."

The high-sounding charter of C.P.R.B., the central or key Board, is typical, says Ellis Haller. It directs the Board to "combine the production programs of the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada into a single integrated program, adjusted to the strategic requirements of the war, as indicated to the Board by the Combined Chiefs of Staff, and to all relevant production factors." And early this year, when Prime Ministers Mackenzie King and Churchill and the late President Roosevelt outlined C.P.R.B.'s future work, they specified that it was to coordinate the reconversion of the three countries.

The general objective is to exchange information so that no one country will 'get the jump" on the others in a return to civilian goods manufacture. The first tangible step came in a recent order to W.P.B. officials by Chairman Krug. It directed that Canadian factories making munitions for U.S. account should not be cut back faster than manufacturers in the United States.

(*Continued from Page* 34)

Tax (which lops off 100 per cent of war profits) must go. It has been argued that the tax should be retained in a modified form for a number of years after the war, apparently on the principle that otherwise the Treasury will be hard put to it to balance its accounts. But the project appeals neither on grounds of equity nor expediency. E. P. T. is a tax on development, and is therefore wholly wrong in normal conditions and wholly inexpedient in a time when the maximum growth of industry is a national necessity.

It means that the Purchase Tax, whose object was to restrain private consumption and whose effect is inevitably regressive economically and depressing socially, since it aims at the comfort and welfare of the people, must go.

It means, too, that the standard rate of taxation should be scaled down, not to the level which would conform with some book-keeping dogma at the Treasury, but to the level at which the maximum possible stimulus is given to enterprise and the maximum supply of capital made available to industry.

It is known that the Government is keenly debating the pros and cons of the postwar tax program, and some disquiet was caused by the statement by the Chancellor that we must expect high taxation for quite a time. The mere fact that there was disquiet among the business community may be taken as a potent criticism of the Chancellor's announcement, for in this context what is important about taxation is its psychological impact on the business community.

No doubt the Treasury will ask where, if high taxes are lowered to a point below their present calculations, the money would come from to fill the income side of the national accounts, and they could produce—as they should—many reasons why the alternative process of raising funds by loans is unsatisfactory. But if it is argued that to lower taxation is inevitably inflationary it can be returned that to keep them at a level which inhibits the necessary restoration of British industry is worse than inflation. Inflation is a controllable thing; poverty is national death.

Britain hopes for the best from its future Chancellors, and hopes particularly that they will see that taxation is a dominating economic instrument, whose misuse can stultify all the planning for the brave new world but whose proper use can bring the national hope of a new prosperity rapidly nearer. If it had not been for the present Chancellor's unfortunate remarks when discussing the point the public would be confident enough, for the public still believes that even government is guided by the rules of common sense.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Mining Industry To Grow Soon

by JOHN M. GRANT

V-E DAY has come and gone and Canada's mining industry can now set its sights for a new era of greatly increased production, with emphasis on gold. The end of the European war finds the industry in great fighting trim and the gold mining properties, producers and prospects, all enthusiastically disposed to swing into action and ready to play an outstanding peacetime role in absorbing into quick and remunerative employment a great number of the men who will be coming out of the services and other wartime employment.

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However, no sudden expansion of development activities can be anticipated as obviously some time will have to elapse before manpower in any adequate supply becomes available. Base metal mines are still finding an urgent demand for their output as attention turns to the Pacific needs and the finishing of the Japanese war, while gold mines at present are perhaps worse off for labor than at any time since the outbreak of war nearly six years ago. Naturally some time will be required before the 60 or more new gold prospects which have been carrying out surface exploration and diamond drilling can proceed with underground development. It is also safe to assume that considerable time may elapse before the Dominion's gold mining can be expected to fully recover from the acute hardships imposed on it by the war.

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That the amount of shaft sinking scheduled for the immediate postwar period is about double the best previous annual rate is estimated as a result of a survey by the *Northern Miner*, Canada's foremost mining newspaper. Their survey indicates that 250,000 feet of shaft sinking can be expected in the Canadian mining fields for the first "adequate labor" year after the war—starting six months hence or as they say in 1946. Of this total some 45,000 feet is projected for the brand new mines. The Miner anticipates that the deepest camp, Kirkland Lake, will witness the most sinking. This authority on mining also expresses doubt that the gold mining output in Canada, by ounces, will return to the best previous rate for nearly two years at the earliest. Reasons why this is improbable is because some of the older mines will not produce at their former levels and the new mines will not have their mills erected and operating by that time. "In fact, it may be 1948 before the gold mining industry has fully recovered from the terrific setback of the last three years of the war," The Miner believes.

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One of the major openings for new employment and new expansion in the peace era lies in the development of the mining industry in Northern Ontario in the opinion of Dana Porter, K.C. in a recent address. As Minister of Planning and Development in the late Drew Cabinet, Mr. Porter's office necessitated the study of conditions in the north country and his views as to the future of gold are those held by many other prominent men in different parts of the world. He states that as a result of the Bretton Woods conference the future of gold as a founda-

(*Continued on page* 39)

International Petroleum Company, Limited

Notice to Shareholders and the Holders of Share Warrants

NOTICE is hereby given that a semi-annual dividend of 50c per share in Canadian Currency, has been declared, and that the same will be payable on or after the 1st day of June, 1945, in respect to the shares specified in any Bearer Share Warrants of the Company of the 1929 issue upon presentation and delivery of coupons No. 63 at:—

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA,
King and Church Streets Branch,
Toronto, Canada.

The payment to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of May, 1945, and whose shares are represented by registered Certificates of the 1929 issue, will be made by cheque, mailed from the offices of the Company on the 31st day of May, 1945.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th day of May, to the 1st day of June, 1945, inclusive, and no Bearer Share Warrants will be "split" during that period.

The Income Tax Act of the Dominion of Canada provides that a tax of 15% shall be imposed and deducted at the source on all dividends payable by Canadian debtors to non-residents of Canada. The tax will be deducted from all dividend cheques mailed to non-resident shareholders and the Company's Bankers will deduct the tax when paying coupons to or for account of non-resident shareholders. Ownership Certificates must accompany all dividend coupons presented for payment by residents of Canada.

Shareholders resident in the United States are advised that a credit for the Canadian tax withheld at source is allowable againsst the tax shown on their United States Federal Income Tax return. In order to claim such credit the United States tax authorities require evidence of the deduction of said tax, for which purpose Ownership Certificates (Form No. 601) must be completed in duplicate and the Bank cashing the coupons will endorse both copies with a certificate relative to the deduction and payment of the tax and return one Certificate to the shareholder. If Forms No. 601 are not available at local United States banks, they can be secured from the Company's office or the Royal Bank of Canada, Toronto.

Under existing Canadian Regulations:

(a) Payment of this dividend to residents of enemy or enemy occupied countries is prohibited.

(b) Payment thereof to residents of other portions of Continental Europe or of China is prohibited but such residents may direct the deposit to their credit in a Canadian Bank of all amounts payable to them.

(c) Other non-residents of Canada may convert this dividend at current Canadian Foreign Exchange Control rates into such foreign currencies as are permitted by the General Regulations of the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board. Such conversion can only be effected through an Authorized Dealer i.e. a Canadian Branch of any Canadian Chartered Bank.

Shareholders residing in the United States may convert the amount of the current dividend into United States currency at the official Canadian Foreign Exchange Control rate by sending at their own risk and expense, coupons, or dividend cheques properly endorsed, to The Agency of The Royal Bank of Canada, 68 William Street, New York City, which will accept them for collection through an authorized dealer, or direct to any authorized dealer of the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board.

Shareholders residing in countries other than the United States to whom payment is not prohibited as above noted, may convert the amount of the current dividend by sending at their own risk and expense, coupons or dividend cheques properly endorsed, to The Royal Bank of Canada, King and Church Streets Branch, Toronto, Canada, or to any authorized dealer or to The Agency of The Royal Bank of Canada, 68 William Street, New York City, U.S.A. with a request for a draft in such foreign currency as is permitted in settlement of same, but they should first satisfy themselves that this action is not prohibited by the Foreign Exchange Control Regulations of the country in which they reside.

By order of the Board,
J. R. CLARKE,
Secretary.

56 Church Street, Toronto 1, Canada.
8th May, 1945.

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

H. J., Weymouth, N.S.—No, RENO GOLD MINES shares can by no means be regarded as "a good investment". Operations were discontinued at its main property in 1942 when ore reserves became exhausted and capital distributions have since been made amounting to 27 cents a share. Sufficient working capital has been retained in the treasury to enable resumption of production at the Central Zeballos mine which it operates on a basis returning 40% of the net profit. When Central Zeballos closed down because of the acute manpower shortage a modest profit was being made and had about 15,000 tons of ore available for milling. At the annual meeting in December it was stated it would be unwise to reopen the Zeballos property until some time after the labor situation had eased, although immediate steps were favored for the repair of equipment and preparation for a resumption of operation.

J. D. W., Hamilton, Ont.—The situation is that under the arrangement approved by shareholders of MONARCH KNITTING CO. LTD. and sanctioned by the court, present preferred shareholders can elect to exchange their 7 per cent preferred stock of $100 par for $100 par of new 5 per cent preference and $50 par value of 4 per cent debentures, or new 7 per cent shares containing a statement of the rights and limitations attaching to the 7 per cent shares as amended by the arrangement. Holders who desire to exchange for the new 5 per cent preferred and 4 per cent debentures are to surrender their certificates to the transfer agent by May 21, after which date, unless the time for exchange is extended, the right will terminate. Holders not desiring to exchange for the new preferred and debentures are asked to surrender their present certificates for new certificates.

H. G., Portage La Prairie, Man.—If your HALLIWELL GOLD MINES shares are registered in your own name the company will undoubtedly advise you as to developments. While its property in Beauchastel township, Quebec, was sold to Abenakis Mines Limited for 1,000,000 shares, the company continues as a holding and financing organization. In addition to the Abenakis shares it has share holdings in a number of other operations. Halliwell shares are traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange and head office of the company is located at 360 James St. West, Montreal, Quebec. Eastern Trust Co., Montreal, is the transfer agent.

T. S. E., Ottawa, Ont.—Yes, the earned surplus and net working capital of IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED have shown substantial increases since the policy of paying special distributions semi-annually was discontinued. You will recall that for some years the company made special distributions out of accumulated surplus or earnings, a large portion of which was derived from foreign operations. These special distributions were commenced during 1934

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

The Readjustment Period

BY HARUSPEX

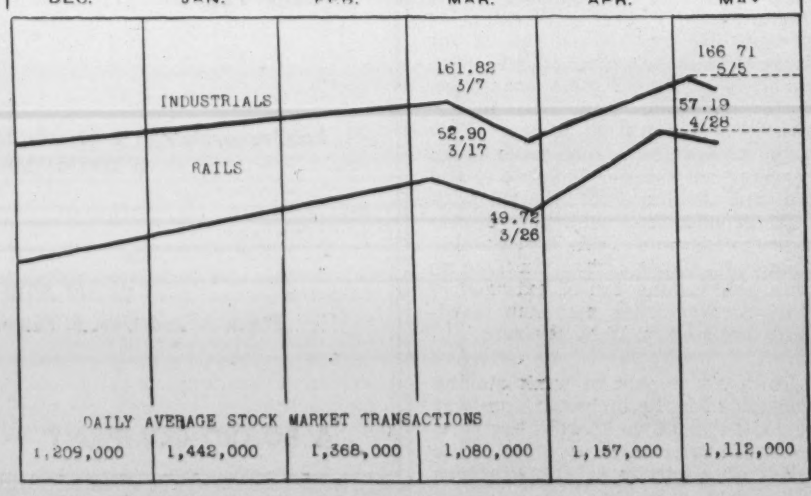
THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND: Stocks, following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, have, according to our indices, been in a broad zone of distribution over the past two years preparatory to eventual cyclical decline.

THE SEVERAL-MONTH OR SHORT-TERM TREND: Trend of the market is to be classed as upward from the mid-September 1944 low points of 142.96 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 38.71 on the rail average. For detailed discussion of technical position, see remarks below.

VE-Day has been witnessed, thus giving official sanction to what was apparent in the news over the preceding one or two weeks. The first effect of the event, industrially speaking, will be the partial cancellation of war orders currently on hand. These order cutbacks will, at first, be much sharper than cutbacks in output, since deliveries on old orders will be kept high for a few months as pipe lines to the Pacific theatre of action are filled. Stated otherwise, production, for the time being, will run on cleaning up old business. Then, about the fourth quarter—assuming the Japanese war continues—the real effect of the present order cutbacks will be felt. At this later time industry will have cleaned up its old schedules and, with the large backlog of future business having been cut by the VE-Day cancellations, will hit a sort of vacuum requiring drastic production cutbacks.

If the stock market is going to recognize the readjustment interval by recession, as we believe probable, the question arises as to when. There are two likely periods. One period is now, when it is known that order cutbacks have been initiated. The other period is the latter date, currently set at the closing months of the year as discussed above, when the effect of these order cutbacks becomes visible to the general public in actual production cutbacks. Which of these periods the market will actually accept as the signal for its own reconversion process can be determined, in due course, by the price movement itself, as reflected by the two Dow-Jones averages. Last high points on these averages were at 57.19 on the rails, 166.71 on the industrials. During the past week a minor setback from these levels has been witnessed. If rally now, or from such point ahead as the current setback bottoms, occurs but fails to carry both the rail and industrial averages through the recent high points and decline again sets in carrying under the setback points now being established, with volume increasing on this second decline, the suggestion would be present that the peak of the main advance has been witnessed. On the other hand, joint new highs in the average on any near-term rally would reconfirm the main trend as still upward.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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PRESTON EAST DOME MINES, LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 23

NOTICE is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividend of five cents per share has been declared on the issued Capital Stock of the Company, payable in Canadian funds, July 14th, 1945, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of June, 1945.

L. I. HALL,
Secretary.

Toronto, May 9th, 1945.

CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED

DIVIDEND NO. 20

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 15 cents per share on the class "A" shares of the Company has been declared for the quarter ending June 30th, 1945, payable on the 3rd day of July, 1945, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of June, 1945.

By order of the Board,
E. L. Patchet,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, Ont.
May 10, 1945.

WILLIAM J. SMALLACOMBE, traffic manager of Maple Leaf Milling Co. Ltd. who was elected chairman of the Board of Trade Club of the City of Toronto at the recent election of officers for 1945-46.

and were discontinued in 1940. At the commencement the company had an earned surplus of $82,414,511 which, reflecting in a large measure the special distribution made to stockholders, dropped to the low of $34,672,153 at the end of 1939, with a consistent improvement annually to $44,177,376 at the end of 1944. At the end of 1934 the net working capital amounted to $69,055,219, dropping to $43,959,297 at the end of 1939 with a recovery to $74,702,544 at Dec. 31, 1944. This latter figure was approximately $5,700,000 greater than the net working capital at Dec. 31, 1934, or the year in which the company commenced the payment of the special distributions.

J. C., Vancouver, B.C.—In previous work at BAYVIEW RED LAKE GOLD MINES, formerly Gold Frontier Mines, two shafts were put down, one to 500 feet and the second to 125 feet. Most of the lateral work was at the main No. 1 shaft and it was estimated indicated and probable ore down to the 475-foot level was 50,000 tons grading around $19. The company plans extensive development including diamond drilling and further underground work when possible with a view to putting the property into production when conditions permit. At last report the treasury had $50,000 with options outstanding to provide an additional $350,000 if all are exercised. Some milling equipment was purchased by the Gold Frontier company but was not installed. Your broker can ascertain for you if a market exists for the shares.

E. B. C., Vancouver, B.C.—A scarcity of available wood supply cut down the volume of mill production of GREAT LAKES PAPER CO. in 1944, with result that operating profits were reduced from $1,900,035 to $1,636,453. After bond interest, depreciation, depletion and allocation to the newsprint industry of $6,937, and income taxes of $265,000 as against $220,000 in 1943, net profits amounted to $220,674 compared with $349,040 in 1943. This was equivalent to $1.60 on the 200,000 shares of class "A" and class "B" preferred stock carrying a $2 cumulative dividend, and comparing with $1.75 earned in 1943 and dividends of $1.50 per share in each of the last two years. During the past year the paper mill was operated at 77% of capacity and surplus sulphite pulp was shipped to an extent of 83% of capacity.

D. W. H., Oshawa, Ont.—I do not consider the speculative possibilities of GILLIES LAKE PORCUPINE GOLD MINES as promising judging from the lack of success reported from the testing of the property to date. The property adjoins the Hollinger mine in the Porcupine camp to which company it is under lease for 99 years, but is idle at present and will remain so until the war is over. Considerable exploration has been done with most recent work from the extension of Hollinger's 1,500-foot level, but with negligible results. The capitalization of 5,000,000 shares is all issued. If success marks further exploration and production results, profits after all costs would be divided 75% to Hollinger and 25% to Gillies. At the end of 1944 the company had liquid assets of about $69,000 and current liabilities of $75.

V. M. S., Ottawa, Ont.—Yes, your SMELTER GOLD MINES shares are of some value and the transfer agent is Trusts & Guarantee Company, Toronto. Changes were recently announced in the directorate, as well as acquisition of a property in the Pensive Lake section of the Yellowknife-Beaulieu mining area, North West Territories. A block of 500 shares of Oracle Yellowknife Gold Mines is owned which will be distributed to shareholders at some future date. The company's original property in the God's Lake area of Manitoba is still held as well as a group of claims in the Rowan Lake district of Northwestern Ontario, on which visible gold has been discovered.

Photo Engravers

NOW that the war in Europe has ended and Canadian industry can be expected to gradually reconvert, in part at least, to normal peacetime operations, a number of companies which have been affected by shortages of materials and labor should be able to show improved results. The paper shortage has been a factor in the operations of Photo Engravers and Electrotypers, Limited, as it resulted in curtailment of advertising, printing, etc., in which the company's products find many uses. As more paper becomes available and manufacturers return to the production of their peacetime lines of merchandise an impetus will be given to the advertising of old lines and new products developed in recent years. In the company's annual report for the fiscal year ended February 28, 1945, it was stated Photo Engravers and Electrotypers, Limited, was not committed to any postwar policy involving important capital expenditures, although postwar plans are under serious consideration. There are a number of mechanical developments and processes under experiment, and officials consider it wise to wait and see what changes and evolutionary methods take place before committing the company to any large expenditure.

In the war years and with the present high rates of taxation net profits, with the exception of 1943, appear to have been stabilized between $40,000 and $50,000, or in excess of the dividend rate of $1 per share, requiring $30,000 annually. The net profit of $47,904 for the fiscal year ended February 28, 1945, was equal to $1.59 per share, and that for the previous year of $41,079 to $1.37 a share. Surplus at the end of February last of $389,091 was an increase from $345,039 at February 1940. Surplus is exclusive of the small accumulated refundable portion of the excess profits tax amounting to $712.

Net working capital has shown moderate improvement annually, increasing from $465,318 at February 1940 to $547,472 at February 1945. Current assets at the end of the last fiscal period of $592,205 included cash of $93,327 and investments at cost of $269,830, in the aggregate well inexcess of total current liabilities of $44,733. This places the company in a good cash and liquid position to enter the postwar period and with funds available for improvements to old equipment and for the purchase of new.

Photo Engravers and Electrotypers, Limited, has no funded debt or preferred stock outstanding. The outstanding capital consists of 30,000 ordinary shares of no par value of an authorized issue of 50,000 shares. Dividends are currently being paid at the annual rate of $1 per share. An initial quarterly distribution of 50 cents a share was made March 1, 1928, and continued on this basis until omitted with the payment due September 1, 1932. Dividends were resumed on an annual basis of $1 per share, payable semi-annually, September 1, 1934, and continued to date. An extra dividend of 50 cents per share was paid March 1, 1940.

The company was incorporated with a Dominion Charter in 1927 as a consolidation of three companies in a similar line of business and other additions were made at later dates. Photo Engravers and Electrotypers, Limited, ranks as one of the largest producers in Canada of photo engravings, electrotypes, stereotypes, photostats, commercial photography, art work, etc. The plant is located at Toronto.

Price range and price earnings ratio 1939-1944, inclusive, follows:

	Price Range High	Price Range Low	Earned Per Share	Price Earnings Ratio High	Price Earnings Ratio Low	Dividend Per Share
1944	20	13¾	$1.59	12.6	8.7	$1.00
1943	13½	12	1.37	9.9	8.8	1.00
1942	14½	10	0.70	20.7	10.4	1.00
1941	16½	12	1.35	12.2	8.9	1.00
1940	24	14	1.49	16.1	9.4	1.00
1939	20	15	1.68	11.3	8.9	1.50
Average ratio 1939-1944				13.3	9.4	
Approximate current ratio				12.3		
Approximate current yield				5.2%		

Note—High and low prices for calendar year, earnings and dividends per share for fiscal year ending February following.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

Fiscal Year Ended February	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940
Net Profit	$ 47,904	$ 41,079	$ 20,928	$ 40,045	$ 44,823	$ 50,698
Surplus	389,091	371,553	358,304	368,394	358,841	345,039
Current Assets	592,205	551,530	511,894	556,380	522,880	516,284
Current Liabilities	44,733	46,328	76,586	149,697	109,253	50,966
Net Working Capital	547,472	505,202	435,308	406,683	413,627	465,318

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED
TORONTO 1, ONTARIO

Notice to Shareholders and the Holders of Share Warrants

NOTICE is hereby given that a semi-annual dividend of 25c per share in Canadian Currency has been declared, and that the same will be payable on or after the 1st day of June, 1945, in respect to the shares specified in any Bearer Share Warrants of the Company of the 1929 issue upon presentation and delivery of coupons No. 63 at:

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA,
King and Church Streets Branch,
Toronto 1, Canada

The payment to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 17th day of May, 1945, and whose shares are represented by Registered Certificates of the 1929 issue, will be made by cheque, mailed from the offices of the Company on the 31st day of May, 1945.

The Transfer books will be closed from the 18th day of May to the 31st day of May, 1945, inclusive and no Bearer Share Warrants will be "split" during that period.

The Income Tax Act of the Dominion of Canada provides that a tax of 15% shall be imposed and deducted at the source on all dividends payable by Canadian debtors to non-residents of Canada. The tax will be deducted from all dividend cheques mailed to non-resident shareholders and the Company's Bankers will deduct the tax when paying coupons to or for account of non-resident shareholders. Ownership Certificates must accompany all dividend coupons presented for payment by residents of Canada.

Shareholders resident in the United States are advised that a credit for the Canadian tax withheld at source is allowable against the tax shown on their United States Federal Income Tax return. In order to claim such credit the United States tax authorities require evidence of the deduction of said tax, for which purpose Ownership Certificates (Form No. 601) must be completed in duplicate and the Bank cashing the coupons will endorse both copies with a certificate relative to the deduction and payment of the tax and return one Certificate to the shareholder. If Forms No. 601 are not available at local United States banks, they can be secured from the Company's office or The Royal Bank of Canada, Toronto.

Under existing Canadian Regulations:

(a) Payment of this dividend to residents of enemy or enemy occupied countries is prohibited.

(b) Payment thereof to residents of other portions of Continental Europe and China is prohibited but such residents may direct the deposit to their credit in a Canadian Bank of all amounts payable to them.

(c) Other non-residents of Canada may convert this dividend at current Canadian Foreign Exchange Control rates into such foreign currencies as are permitted by the General Regulations of the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board. Such conversion can only be effected through an Authorized Dealer i.e. a Canadian Branch of any Canadian Chartered Bank.

Shareholders residing in the United States may convert the amount of the current dividend into United States currency at the official Canadian Foreign Exchange Control rate by sending at their own risk and expense, coupons, or dividend cheques properly endorsed, to The Agency of The Royal Bank of Canada, 68 William Street, New York City, which will accept them for collection through an authorized dealer, or direct to any authorized dealer of the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board.

Shareholders residing in countries other than the United States to whom payment is not prohibited as noted above, may convert the amount of the current dividend by sending at their own risk and expense, coupons or dividend cheques properly endorsed, to The Royal Bank of Canada, King and Church Streets Branch, Toronto, Canada, or to any other authorized dealer or to The Agency of The Royal Bank of Canada, 68 William Street, New York City, U.S.A. with a request for a draft in such foreign currency as is permitted in settlement of same, action is not prohibited by the Foreign Exchange but they should first satisfy themselves that this Control Regulations of the country in which they reside.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Holders of Bearer Share Warrants who have not yet secured new talons with dividend coupons numbered 61 to 80 inclusive, are hereby notified that same are available. The talon only should be detached from the Bearer Share Warrants and presented at or forwarded to the office of the Secretary, Imperial Oil Limited, 56 Church Street, Toronto 1, Ontario, Canada, by registered mail (with return address clearly indicated) when a new supply of coupons bearing the same serial number as the Warrant from which the talon is detached, will be issued in exchange therefor.

By order of the Board,

J. A. NEW,
General Secretary.

56 Church Street, Toronto 1, Ontario.
8th May, 1945.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

THE MOUNT ROYAL HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that a cash dividend of Thirty Cents (30c) per share has been declared on the No Par Value Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company. This dividend is payable in Canadian Funds July 15, 1945, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of June, 1945.

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J. A. SHINK,
Secretary.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Some Points to be Kept in Mind About Fire Insurance Policies

By GEORGE GILBERT

One of the questions which from time to time are posed by holders of fire insurance policies is: Why cannot the insured in the event of the total loss of his property by fire collect the whole amount of his insurance rather than only the value of the property ot the time of the fire?

A corollary query is: If the sum insured does not measure the amount to be recovered in case of a total loss, how can the insurance company justiy the acceptance of a premium for a sum in excess of the acual value of the property? These questions, among other things, are dealt with in this article.

IT IS often overlooked that a policy of fire insurance is a contract of indemnity, and is not designed to be a source of profit in the event of a fire. All that the insurance company undertakes to do is to pay the amount of, or otherwise make good, the actual loss sustained up to but in no case exceeding the amount of the policy. Without adherence to the principle of indemnity, fire insurance would become a gamble, with the odds in favor of those whose moral scruples are likely to vanish before the prospect of gain.

Although this fundamental principle of indemnity has been maintained in the business since the early days, it is by no means universally understood by the insuring public. The question still frequently arises as to why a person who has insured his property for a certain amount, and the insurance company having received a premium for that amount, cannot, in the event of a total loss, recover the face amount of the policy irrespective of the value of the property at the time of the loss.

If the sum insured does not measure the amount to be collected in case of a total loss, the question is often asked: How can the insurance company justify the acceptance of a premium for an amount of insurance in excess of the actual value, knowing that in the event of a total loss it will not pay that amount but only indemnity?

What is Recoverable

It should be understood by the insured that while he may name the amount he desires to insure for and for which he will pay a premium, he does not by so doing, nor does the insurance company by accepting the risk, bind the company as to the amount which the insured is to recover in the event of loss, because, although the insured cannot recover beyond the amount of the insurance, he cannot recover even that sum unless he proves that he has sustained loss to that amount, for the contract being one of indemnity he can only recover a sum commensurate with the loss he has sustained.

It is to be kept in mind that the insurance company only undertakes to pay in the event of damage or destruction of the property insured the value of the property at the time of the happening of its destruction or the amount of such damage. The insertion in the policy of a stated amount of insurance is mainly for the purpose of arriving at the premium to be charged and of setting a limit to the company's liability.

Many of those who take out policies of fire isurance on their property are inclined to regard the transaction as something in the nature of a bet whereby the insurance company lays them, say 200 to 1, that their property will not burn. If their property is destroyed by fire, they expect the insurance company to pay the face amount of the policy.

Not a Bet or Wager

Of course the insurance policy is not a bet or wager but a contract of indemnity. The undertaking in the case of a bet or wager is to pay the agreed sum in a given event, while the undertaking in the case of an insurance policy is not to pay the full sum insured in a given event but to pay such a sum, not exceeding the sum insured, as will indemnify the insured for a particular kind of loss which he may suffer through the event. Besides, the bet is concerned with a contingency in which neither party has any interest other than the bet, whereas an interest in the property insured is the very subject of a contract of indemnity.

Ever since 1774, when the Gambling Act of George III was passed, two leading principles of fire insurance have been recognized: (1) That no valid insurance can be effected by any person who has no interest in the property insured; (2) That no greater sum can be obtained from the insurance company than is sufficient to compensate the insured for his loss.

It is assumed by the company issuing the policy that when it gets into the hands of the insured he will read it and satisfy himself as to the nature and extent of the coverage provided and that it meets his requirements for protection. As a mater of fact, he seldom does so, though the responsibility of doing so rests upon him and he neglects it at his own risk. For example, the onus is upon him of satisfying himself that the insurance company has been put in possession of any facts material to the risk. The question of what is material and what is not material is one of fact. The insured is required to represent to the insurance company fully and fairly every fact which shows the nature and extent of the risk, and which may prevent the undertaking of it, or affect the rate of premium.

Statutory Conditions

Under the statutory conditions which form part of every fire insurance policy, it is provided that if any person applying for insurance falsely describes the property to the prejudice of the insurance company, or misrepresents or fraudulently omits to communicate any circumstance which is material to be made known to the insurance company in order to enable it to judge of the risk to be undertaken, the contract shall be void as to the property in respect of which the representation or omission is made.

It is the part of wisdom, therefore, for the insured to satisfy himself that the material facts are not omitted from the application for the insurance rather than depend upon the agent to communicate them to the insurance company. However, before the insurance company may avail itself of omissions in the application, it must be shown that the omissions were fraudulent, and in the case of misrepresentation it must be material in order to avoid the policy on that ground.

Another statutory condition as to which the insured should inform himself is No. 4, which provides that, unless specifically stated in the policy, the insurance company is not liable for certain losses, among which are: "for loss or damage to property owned by any person other than the insured unless the interest of the insured therein is stated in the policy"; "for loss due to the want, within the knowledge of the insured, of good and substantial chimneys; or caused by ashes being deposited, with the knowledge and consent of the insured, in wooden vessels; or by stoves or stovepipes being, to the knowledge of the insured, in an unsafe condition or improperly secured; or for loss of or damage to goods while undergoing any process in or by which the application of heat is necessary." In view of No. 5, it is advisable to see that a vacancy permit is included in the policy.

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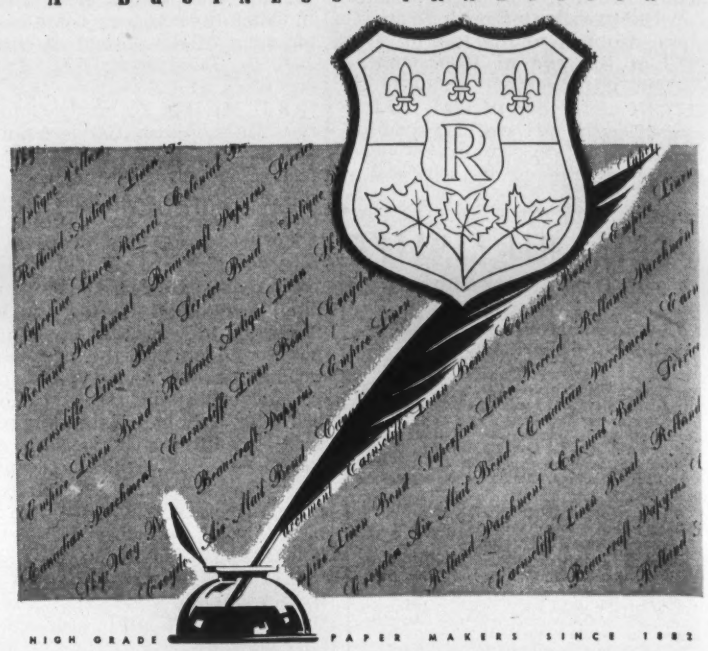

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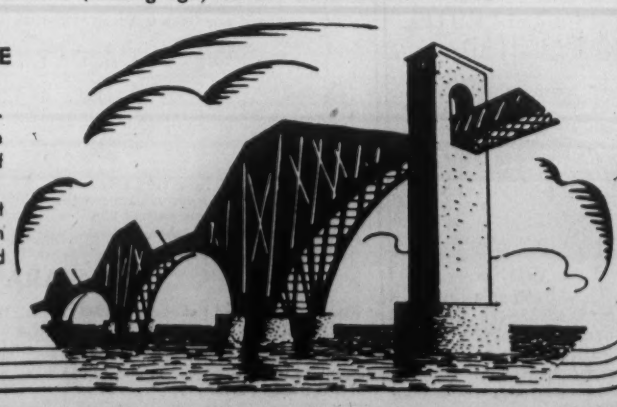

News of the Mines

(*Continued from page* 35)

tion for international financing has been assured. All indications point, he said, to the price of gold being maintained at its present level or rising higher. Many people are of the same opinion but feel such a rise is not likely to come immediately. The United States, Britain and Russia all have a great stake in gold, and the latter country needs it because of its purchasing power for many needed imports. Mr. Porter in stressing the prospect of new discoveries of gold deposits throughout Northern Ontario emphasized the fact that many men will find employment in existing mines which are now shorthanded and many more will look forward to employment in new mines that will open up.

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Busy in the prospecting and developing field today is Hoyle Mining Company, successor to Hoyle Gold Mines, and this exploration adjunct of Ventures Limited, in addition to retaining its original property in the Porcupine camp, is acquiring widespread interests. At present the company is marking time at its Porcupine mine since the mill was destroyed by fire. A new company has just been formed by Hoyle on the old Davidson Porcupine Mine which further indicates the revival of interest in properties in the outlying sections of the camp. The new company, Davidson-Tisdale Mines is capitalized at 4,000,000 shares of which 1,000,000 were issued for the property. Treasury stock is being underwritten by Hoyle at 15 cents a share for 200,000 and the remainder at prices to net the treasury $600,000. A surface diamond drilling campaign is now proceeding.

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Quemont Mining Corporation continues in the spotlight both minewise and marketwise. A high of $9.35 was attained last week when hole No. 23 provided the best core from current drilling campaign. This hole was reported to have cut a continuous section of massive sulphides from 349 to 542.2 feet, a length of 193.2 feet. Core recovered in this intersection averaged .341 oz. gold, 1.81 ozs. silver and 2.43 per cent copper. Included in this is a 93.2-foot section which averaged .513 oz. gold per ton, 2.09 ozs. silver and 4.12 per cent copper. A large and rich orebody appears to have been indicated and, while true width definition awaits further drilling, there does not seem to be much doubt but that the discovery will rank with any of similar nature in the district. Gold values are approximately double those found in the five previous holes.

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An aggressive exploration policy which has been followed by God's Lake Gold Mines since its original property closed down is to be continued this year, as well as making investments in other exploratory operations of promise. In the search for new properties it is the intention to seek new mineral deposits in the general area of God's Lake, because the company already has a mining plant there along with adequate electric power, and it is also believed the possibilities of the district have not been exhausted. As at December 31, 1944, the company's annual report shows net working capital of $1,051,973, not including investments in development companies, as against $1,045,615 at the end of the previous year.

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While not active at present in the operation of any producing mines, Premier Gold Mining Co. Limited reports gross income of $152,768 in 1944 and expenses of $28,784, leaving a net profit of $123,984, according to the annual report. As $150,000 was distributed in dividends surplus account was reduced from $112,470 to $86,454. Net working capital amounts to $1,093,893. Total investments are listed at $1,740,894 and the portfolio includes shares in Toburn Gold Mines, Relief Arlington Mines, Silback Premier Mines, Big Bell Mines, Saudi Arabian Syndicate, Continental Kirkland Mines and several others.

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Annual report of Sherritt Gordon Mines fails to report the finding of any new ore in 1944 and outside exploration of the company was lacking in indications of commercial importance. While the copper contract is technically completed in June it may be lengthened however. The contract for zinc runs until the end of September. Due to delays in delivery of equipment the Josephine property of Michipicoten Iron Mines, in which Sherritt has a 50 per cent interest, may not commence production before the end of May at the earliest. Net profit last year was 8.27 cents per share, as against 9.31 cents in the preceding 12 months. Net working capital showed an increase of $335,000 to $2,568,904.

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Formed less than six months ago Vincent Mining Corporation is today one of the most aggressive exploration and development organizations in the industry. President Norman Vincent has just made public the company's holdings which includes control of 24 companies having total assets in excess of $2,000,000. On 13 of the properties development programs are now proceeding, with diamond drilling on eight and drills reported on the way to two others. Practically all the properties under control of Vincent Mining are in northwestern Quebec. Those being drilled include Citralam, Hugh Malartic, Vinray Malartic, Clarnor Malartic, Courageous, Scout Pershing, Norford Pershing, Norman Malartic and Bourbon Mines. A block of 171,400 shares is held in Norbenite Malartic Mines, as well as large blocks of stock in two industrial operations—Mica Company of Canada and Continental Coal Corporation. A 100 per cent interest is also held in 21,000 acres in the Malartic area, and in 1,200 acres in the Steep Rock area. A 90 per cent interest is owned in 2,500 acres in Villemontel area; a 50 per cent interest in 4,000 acres in the Noranda-Rouyn area and a similar interest in 2,000 acres in the Manneville area.

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Due to the uncertainty of the present and postwar metal markets directors of Normetal Mining Corp. are strongly of the opinion it would be inadvisable for the company to pay dividends at the present time, even with the improved cash position, shareholders were informed at the annual meeting. Company's copper production has been sold to the end of September and fourth quarter production is under option. Total production of zinc concentrates has been sold to September 30, 60 per cent has been sold to December 31 and the remaining 40% is under option for the final quarter. President J. H. C. Waite, was of the opinion that the market for both copper and zinc will be seriously curtailed until Europe again has dollars available for purchases.

LEADS AGAIN

LOUIS WHITE
President Honour Production Club

The highest office in the Honour Production Club of The Great-West Life Assurance Company has been awarded to Louis White, Toronto Representative of the Company, who becomes President of the Club for the year 1945.

Mr. White led all the Great-West Life representatives in both Canada and the United States in personal production during the past year. Since joining the Company in 1917 he has successfully qualified for membership in the Club each year and has won the Presidency six times—an outstanding life insurance record.

Mr. White who has specialized in Retirement Annuity contracts secured well over a million dollars of business during 1944 which qualified him as a member of the Million Dollar Round Table. *

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REPORT
To Canadian Policyholders

IN 1945 the New York Life Insurance Company observes its 100th Anniversary since organization and its 77th Anniversary in Canada. As the Company emerges from its first century, it reaffirms its faith in the stability of our fundamental institutions.

Foremost of these institutions is the family. With it goes the family's freedom to participate in the country's progress towards a better civilization, and the right to protect the fruits of hard work and perseverance.

In United States and Canada, this freedom to participate, and the right to protect, is assured by our representative form of government. It has enabled us to attain our present high standards of living and family security.

But while our form of government can assure this freedom of opportunity, it is the responsibility of the individual family to avail itself of that opportunity by constant effort and savings.

Freedom of opportunity and individual effort must be inseparable if we wish to maintain security and insure progress. Under the circumstances, it is natural that life insurance as an institution should have had such a remarkable development and should have become so increasingly important during the past one hundred years.

Statement of Condition
December 31, 1944

In Accordance with the Annual Statement Filed with the New York State Insurance Department

ASSETS		
Cash on hand or in banks		$ 38,387,783.54
Bonds:		
United States Government Obligations	$1,939,104,821.00	
State, County and Municipal	60,845,275.00	
Railroad	271,880,886.00	2,786,704,388.00
Public Utility	339,229,311.00	
Industrial and Miscellaneous	70,120,079.00	
Canadian	105,524,016.00	
Stocks, preferred and guaranteed		71,985,551.00
First Mortgages on Real Estate		393,255,289.57
Policy Loans and Premium Notes		188,185,417.76
Real Estate:		
Home Office	$11,927,693.00	
Other Home Office Properties	1,066,244.78	
Foreclosed Properties under Contract of Sale	3,642,692.93	35,976,144.08
Other Foreclosed Properties	19,339,513.37	
Interest and Rents due and accrued		24,123,580.78
Deferred and uncollected Premiums (net)		30,692,338.50
Other Assets		1,428,447.51
		$3,570,738,940.74

Of the Securities listed in the above statement, Securities valued at $47,866,889.00 are deposited with Government or State authorities as required by law.

LIABILITIES		
Reserve for Insurance and Annuity Contracts:		
Computed at 3% interest	$ 712,543,012.00	
Computed at 2¾% or lower interest	2,091,838,998.00	$2,804,382,010.00
Present value of amounts not yet due on Supplementary Contracts		269,919,967.00
Reserve for Dividends left with the Company		164,120,985.30
Dividends payable during 1945		36,070,951.00
Premiums paid in advance		25,484,168.51
Reserve for fluctuations in Foreign Currencies*		4,200,000.00
Reserve for other Insurance Liabilities		22,302,871.38
Estimated amount due or accrued for Taxes		7,782,937.30
Miscellaneous Liabilities		5,617,727.97
TOTAL LIABILITIES		$3,339,881,618.46
Surplus Funds held for general contingencies		230,857,322.28
		$3,570,738,940.74

*This Reserve is held chiefly against the difference between Canadian currency Assets and Liabilities.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
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Britain Recognizes The Need For Efficiency

By G. A. WOODHOUSE

The war, and particularly the "pre-peace" period with its worries about trade prospects, has done one very good thing for British industry, Mr. Woodhouse says. It has made it look at itself, at competitors, and at production methods in other fields. It generally promises to be more alive in the future to the need for efficiency and for meeting competition.

London.

IF self-consciousness is a good thing for industry, the last year or so must have been a positive tonic for British industry. It cannot be said that before the war our major industries were given to self-examination to any unnaturally introspective degree. There was, indeed, a tendency to stagnate, to be blind to the advances registered in other, and competitor, economies in manufacturing techniques. The war, which virtually destroyed the old fabric in a main part of industry and re-wove it to a new and exclusively military pattern, did not focus attention upon the camparative efficiency of British production—though we were to be told in due course that our war production per head was greater than that of any other belligerent, not excluding Germany—but it did do much to infuse a new energy and alertness into the scientific side, and into the managerial and labor departments.

It was not, however, until the later stages, when not even his customary caution could prevent Mr. Churchill from admitting that victory might not be far off, that the essential seriousness of the problem of industrial efficiency was forced upon the attention of both Government and industry alike. For it was then that we perceived that to maintain our standard of living we should need to increase our postwar exports so that they exceeded the pre-war level by 50 per cent, and that this must be done in highly competitive conditions.

It is to this "pre-peace" period that the celebrated Platt Report on the comparative efficiencies of the British and American cotton industries belongs, and to that highly-provocative document has been added another, equally symptomatic of the times, dealing with the coal industry.

By now the findings of the Platt Report are the common coin of conversation among economists and industrialists in places far removed from Lancashire itself. About the Reid Report on coal there is less to arouse dissension because it is much more the report of technicians, into whose diagnosis and proposed cures the wider and woolier questions of politics intrude almost by accident.

Argument, Politics

But if the Reid Report has said nothing to provoke dispute to a new intensity, it cannot be said that it has served to diminish it. Those who argue most bitterly about what should be done with the coal-mining industry are not to be put off their vociferous battles by the hard technical facts, for theirs is the kingdom of politics, where hard facts tend to have a disembodied existence.

The industrialist will perceive one notable thing about the Platt and Reid Reports. These two statements dealt with essentially different industries.

The former was concerned with cotton, in whose manufacture a great many decisions of policy enter. Is it to be bulk or small-line production? What market is to be aimed at? Should any field be left comparatively free for our competitors while we concentrate on others to whose tastes we can accommodate our production more closely than any of our competitors can? Thus, the Platt Report aroused criticism which said that it was bemused by American mass-production methods and did not perceive that the future of Lancashire lay predominantly with her high-quality, inimitable, lines.

There is none of this complexity in the Reid Report. Technically, the problem of cutting, raising and distributing coal efficiently is complex enough, but the aim is single and definable. It is to produce the maximum possible quantity of coal in the shortest possible time. Nor is there a comparable marketing difficulty. Different types of coal obviously command their own markets, but British production plainly has no option to choose whether a certain market be left to a certain competitor while South Wales concentrates on a fancy product for someone else.

What emerges from this is that, if the burden of the Platt and Reid Reports can be sustained, British industry is seriously lacking in its two main exporting sections, and not alone on the control side, or the labor side, or the technical side, but on all three.

Much will undoubtedly be written of the defects of other industries. The Platt Report on cotton may be followed by the X Report on wool, the Y Report on agriculture, the Z Report on plastics; the Reid Report may well have its successors in other fields, in iron and steel, in chemicals, in machine tools. But there is no need for it.

Real Deficiencies

No disinterested industrial man believes that either of these important statements on the condition of British industry can be dismissed with a nod. Platt admittedly says things that are open to difference of opinion; so does the Reid Report. But on the whole, they lay their different fingers on real deficiencies. Other industries may profit by them.

While the current fashion is to decry the big trade association because it savors of monopolistic promise, it is hard to suggest a course of action which could most effectively be adopted by such embracing organizations, but the lesson of these two "waken the sleepers" reports is surely that each industry must examine its own state of health in relation to (a) the health of its competing industry abroad and (b) the optimum possible efficiency in the context of modern production knowledge.

It is perhaps worthy of mention that experience shows that an industry is generally more willing to act upon its own "inside" recommendations than upon those of "outside" observers (here we must except the Platt Report, which is native in its inspiration), however deserving they are of attention.

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GIVE THEM A BREAK

"I'M not a softie in the field of criticism of public servants. I think it wholesome that they be kept on their toes by a vigilant press. I'm in favor of the pushing around of our officials. But must we keep on tripping them up with concealed strings? Must we continue to have sneaky nudges from hidden corners?"—Morris Ernst in "The Best is Yet."

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Naturally, our provincial finances reflect these conditions, especially by the manner in which we have been able to conserve funds to provide for tomorrow's needs. Notwithstanding the borrowing of approximately $47,110,000 for sundry purposes, the gross debt of the province has been reduced, since 1933, by $16,256,000 and now amounts to $150,743,000. During the same period the net debt was reduced by $4,399,614 to $132,-419,000, resulting in a decrease of $1,874,000 in debt interest payments annually. The credit of the Province has never stood higher than now.

The continued upward trend of Provincial revenues, resulting in a reserve at present amounting to $16,886,000, allows ample coverage of a broad field of services in the coming fiscal year. These include increased provision for debt redemption, educational and health services.

A comprehensive programme of post-war public works has been adopted—$18,600,000 for new highways, $7,000,000 for provincial buildings, $5,000,000 for University extensions — a total of $30,600,000, nearly one-half of which will be financed by revenue surpluses.

Other far-reaching plans include the new "Power Act," under which a Commission will be enabled to acquire, construct, expand and operate electric power systems at cheapest possible rates.

No other economic area of Canada has provided for the needs of tomorrow in such a generous manner. Thus, the task of "winning the peace" in British Columbia is made easier. The time will come when we shall look back with pride upon a notable contribution, not only toward winning this greatest and most devastating war, but also to the establishment of an enduring peace.

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HON. JOHN HART
Premier and Minister of Finance